MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 JUNE 1981

Iran

Bomb Kills Beheshti--A bomb explosion in the Tehran headquarters of the Islamic Republican Party on 28 June killed its leader, Supreme Court President Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, Tehran radio reported. The death toll included a number of government ministers and officials and Majlis deputies, including Mohammad Montazeri, son of Qom Friday Imam Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri. In statements broadcast by Tehran radio on 29 June, the two remaining members of the Provisional Presidential Council--Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani and Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i--both denounced the bombing. Theran radio reported that the Presidential Council issued a statement referring to the bombing as a desperate measure taken by the counterrevolution and calling on government supporters to be "present on the scene" to ensure the victory of the Islamic revolution. It said the revolution is now confronting its enemy to the death. Raja'i proclaimed a week's general mourning and announced that the funerals of the victims of the blast will be held on 30 June, according to Tehran radio.

Assassination Attempt on Khamene'i--Tehran radio reported that 'Ali Khamene'i, the Friday imam of Tehran and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's representative on the Supreme Defense Council, was injured on 27 June when a bomb concealed inside a tape recorder exploded during a ceremony at Abuzar mosque. The radio said he will be hospitalized 7-10 days and described his condition on 28 June as good. Tehran radio reported later that 12 people had been arrested in connection with the incident.

Friday Sermons--In his 26 June sermon at the Friday prayers at Tehran University, a simultaneous translation of which was carried by Tehran radio's Arabic service, Khamene'i said one of the most important events of the past weeks was the "delicate dismissal" of the biggest politicai force in the country. He expressed the opinion that there would have been a great deal of bloodshed if this had occurred in any other country. In remarks directed at the leaders of the Mojahedin-e Khalq, he rejected their claim that the state is reactionary and countered that it is they who are the reactionaries and the renegades. He said they have adopted Marxist principles and atheist goals and have repeatedly demonstrated their deviation from Islam and the revolutionary Muslims. He called on the deceived young people among the hypocrites to listen, think and reject the unbelievers.

Raja'i on Bani-Sadr's Faults--Tehran radio reported that in a 26 June speech in Tabriz, Prime Minister Raja'i asserted that even if former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr had not said anything against the Iranian Government throughout his presidency, his charge that people were being tortured was sufficient and made obvious his betrayal of the republic. The prime minister added that Bani-Sadr achieved nothing in the armed forces and that all four counteroffensives conducted during his tenure as commander in chief had ended in defeat. Raja'i said the former president's greatest fault was that he wanted to stand against Ayatollah Khomeyni. Denying that there had been a conspiracy to push Bani-Sadr's head under water, the prime minister asserted that the government had worked hard for 9 months to present him as a beloved president but that Bani-Sadr did not want that.

Musavi Approved as Foreign Minister--Tehran radio's Arabic service reported that the Provisional Presidential Council approved Prime Minister Raja'i's proposal that Hoseyn Musavi be appointed foreign minister.

Executions--Tehran radio reported the executions of more opposition group supporters over the weekend and the imposition of heavy prison terms on others. The radio said three counterrevolutionaries, one of them a Mojahedin-e Khalq activist, were executed in Esfahan and reported that seven leftists were executed in Nowshahr and Chalus.

Hezbollahi Excesses Condemned--Tehran radio broadcast a statement issued by the Central Islamic Revolution Committee condemning certain Hezbollahis who disrupted a private memorial service in honor of Prof Mohammad Taqi Shari'ati. Warning that such acts would

result in disenchantment with the Islamic Republic, the statement pointed out that no one has the right to enter houses or confiscate property without the authorization of the revolution committee or the public prosecutor's office.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Palme Mission--In an interview carried by Tehran radio, 'Ali Khamene'i, spokesman of the Supreme Defense Council, said the council discussed the proposals made by UN special envoy Olof Plame at its 26 June meeting but has not yet formulated a response. Khamene'i asserted that Iran's first condition that all Iraqi forces be unconditionally withdrawn was not included in the proposals. The radio reported that the envoy met with Prime Minister Raja'i on 27 June. According to INA, Palme arrived in Baghdad later in the day, where he conferred with President Saddam Husayn and Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz. INA reported that in a statement before his departure for Geneva on 29 June, Palme said he will thoroughly study the Iraqi ideas and views and expressed optimism that a solution would be reached.

Fallahi Press Conference--Tehran radio's Arabic service reported that Brig Gen Valiollah Fallahi, acting chief of staff of the armed forces, told a 27 June press conference that the number of Iraqi POW's in Iran is four times the number of Iranian POW's in Iraq. He said Iran has been able to make up for most of its shortages of material by economizing and repairing damaged equipment. According to the radio, Fallahi asserted that there are no shortages at present, explaining that after the outbreak of the war, Iran received assistance from its friends and purchased technology and arms from nonimperialist countries. Referring to recent military operations, Fallahi asserted that Iranian forces have been victorious in every attack and have thwarted every Iraqi attack during the last 3 months. He said all heights overlooking the Iraqi forces in the west are under Iranian control and claimed that Iranian units have advanced to the border and even entered Iraqi territory in some areas.

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported that Iranian forces killed 50 Iraqi soldiers in a 25 June clash in Dezful. An Iranian Armed Forces communique, carried by the radio, said an Iraqi MiG was shot down on the Iraqi side of the Shatt al-'Arab waterway and reported that 30 Iraqi tanks were damaged in clashes on the Abadan-Khuninshahr front on 25-26 June. Tehran radio also cited a PARS report claiming that approximately 80 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded during a 27 June encounter in the occupied sector of Meymak. Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communiques, carried by Voice of the Masses radio and INA, spoke of continuing activity in the Dezful and Shush regions over the weekend and also claimed success in attacks in the Susangerd and Abadan regions. The 28 June communique admitted that the Iranians had shelled Basra.

Iraq

Saddam Husayn Interview--GULF NEWS AGENCY reported that in an interview with ABC television, President Saddam Husayn said Iraq is giving U.S. officials the chance to develop U.S.-Iraqi relations by threating t[illegible] U.S. charge d'affaires in a diplomatic manner on the basis of reciprocity. He revealed that Iraq and the United States have also agreed to hold political meetings despite the severance of relations between the two countries. Husayn said Iraqis were indignant that U.S. weapons had been used in the Israeli raid on Iraq's nuclear plant, but he asserted that the Arab states should rectify their image of the United States if they ascertain that it does not behave in a biased manner. Husayn admitted that the Iraqi reactor had been seriously damaged in the Israeli raid and revealed that three or four Iraqis were killed. Reiterating that the reactor was for peaceful purposes, he denied that Iraq had considered the acquisition of nuclear weapons. He said his recent call for an Arab atomic bomb is aimed at serving peace because this sort of weapon would establish a balance between Israel and the Arabs, making Israel hesitate before using its nuclear weapons against the Arabs.

Tariq 'Aziz Interview--In an interview with the London-based magazine AL-MAJALLAH, reported by INA, Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz asserted that Israel would not have attacked the Iraqi nuclear reactor had it thought that it would have been punished by

the United States. He said that Iraq will never accept mere criticism of Israeli aggression but will demand tangible and effective steps to prevent further Israeli attacks against Iraq and other Arab countries.

Lebanon

The Voice of Lebanon radio reported calm in Beirut and Zahlah on 28 June following shelling in the capital's suburbs and sniping in Zahlah the day before. Beirut radio reported that a shell fell on the Kuwaiti Embassy in Beirut on 26 June, causing slight damage. According to the radio, the Iranian Embassy in Beirut has disavowed any connection with those responsible for the attack. According to Jerusalem television, an IDF spokesman has denied a 27 June Beirut radio report that the Israeli Navy had intercepted a cargo ship that tried to enter Sidon Port and towed it to Haifa. The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that an Israeli infantry company tried to infiltrate into Lebanon the night of 26 June but clashed with Palestinian units. The radio said the Israelis sustained several casualties in the incident.

Syria

Al-Asad Interview--In an interview with Budapest television Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad said that every time he met U.S. special envoy Philip Habib, the American diplomat had nothing new to say. Asserting that Syria must be prepared to use all means including war to regain "our occupied territories," Al-Asad said that if Israel attacks Syria's SAM missiles in Lebanon, Syria will strike back. He admitted that Israel is capable of destroying "any targets" but claimed that Syria, too, is capable of that. Al-Asad also denied that any Soviet advisers are with the Syrian forces in Lebanon, either with the missiles or elsewhere. Questioned about possible Saudi support for a Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon, Al-Asad did not mention the Saudi role in his reply but said that only the majority of the Lebanese people have the right to decide whether Syrian troops should remain in Lebanon. He claimed that those Lebanese groups and rightwing Lebanese circles that have demanded a Syrian withdrawal wish to intensify their cooperation with Israel and eliminate "patriotic" Lebanese forces. Syria will not assist this process, he asserted.

Golan Protest--Damascus radio reported that Syria has submitted a memorandum to the UN secretary general protesting Israeli actions against Syrian citizens in the occupied Golan Heights. The document protests attempts to force Syrian citizens to take on Israeli citizenship and the arrest of five Syrians who had raised the Syrian flag in the village of Majdal Shams.

Libyan-Soviet Talks

According to JANA, a high-level Libyan delegation headed by Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud met with Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov. It also reported that the two sides held talks on 27 and 28 June.

Egypt

In a 27 June speech at Damanhur, carried live by Cairo radio, President Anwar as-Sadat said there will be no comprehensive peace in the Middle East until the Palestinian issue is resolved. He asserted, however, that he will never speak on behalf of the Palestinians, maintaining that they must undertake their own cause and negotiate with Israel just as Egypt did. Claiming that any person who has a cause must undertake it by himself and that Egypt will back and support him, As-Sadat predicted that if it is God's will the next president of Syria will speak for the Golan. In a 26 June interview with AL-AHRAM newspaper, transmitted by MENA, President as-Sadat said there is a definite possibility that the autonomy agreement will be signed before or around the end of this year.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT SPEAKS IN BEIRUT ON MIDEAST ISSUES

NC290957 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] attended part of the concluding meeting of the Coordination Council of the Arab People's Conference which was held yesterday at 1400 at the Riviera Hotel in Beirut. Brother Abu 'Ammar delivered a speech in which he said: The Arab nation is now at a strategic juncture which places before us the choice of "to be or not to be." He said that it is no mere coincidence that Begin is boasting arrogantly and threatening--particularly after his aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and in view of his disgraceful Arab retort embodied by the Arab foreign ministers' meeting.

With regard to the Israeli elections, Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar said: There is no difference between the Labor Party and the Likud because a win by either party--to us--would merely be a cosmetic change. The Labor Party crimes are many and well known. Both parties are part of the Israeli military gang which embodies the vanguard of the U.S. imperialist bridge in the area.

Concerning the Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: This aggression is more dangerous than the 1967 aggression because at that time Arab lands were expropriated but the Arab will remained unchanged. However, after the aggression against Iraq, Arab will was also expropriated.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said that times are so bad for the Arabs that Begin is threatening the PLO, Syria and the joint forces while carrying out his strike against the reactor in Baghdad and threatenung Libya. He added: During these hard times, I say that our Arab nation has to make its strategic decision--because on the basis of this decision we will be held accountable by the next generations or judged by history.

With regard to the situation in Zahlah, Brother Abu 'Ammar noted that the Phalangists' escalation there is linked with a Zionist plan aimed at occupying Ash-Shaqif, Arnun and Al-Jarmaqup to Jazzin, later linking this area with Zahlah and Riyaq. The fuss contrived regarding this issue is related to the aforementioned plan--not because Zahlah is being subjected to an attack as alleged, but because it is related to the [overall] plan.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said that our Arab nation has traditions, customs, history and conflicts and that it is called on to be worthy of the challenges imposed on it.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said that we are now living in the atomic age. He added that 30 years from now petroleum supplies will be exhausted and the alternative will be atomic energy, which will be used daily to operate installations. Therefore, the attack against the Iraqi reactor means that we are prevented from entering that age. This means slow death, so a deluge should be unleashed now to sweep away the agents and enemies.

Abu 'Ammar dealt with the situation in the Sudan, saying that despite all Numayri's actions there is a popular uprising against him. He added: The fomentation is there and all you have to do is use this latent fomentation among the people.

Abu 'Ammar concluded his speech saying: They are talking about technology. No one should be impressed by this technology because this technology was used in Vietnam. We saw what happened when a Vietnamese farmer started his march toward Saigon--the farmer refers to Ho Chi Minh. I am sure there is a Palestinian farmer, a Syrian farmer, a Lebanese farmer and an Arab farmer, who will all continue their march until they reach Jerusalem and hoist the Arab nation's flag there.

QADDUMI TO LEAD DELEGATION TO USSR, FRANCE

JN261535 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1505 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] An official high-level Palestinian delegation headed by Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, will leave for the Soviet Union today for official talks with senior Soviet officials. The delegation includes Brothers Yasir 'Abd Rabbudh, Talal Naji and Abu Mahir al-Yamani, members of the PLO Executive Committee.

In another development the radio correspondent has learned that Brother Abu al-Lutf has accepted the official invitation extended to him by the French Government to visit France to hold official talks with the French foreign minister.

LEBANON'S BUTRUS SAYS ARAB MEETING POSTPONED

LD261130 Kuwait KUNA in English 1017 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Beirut, 26 Jun (KUNA)--Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus announced Friday that a meeting of Arab foreign ministers originally scheduled for Saturday in Kuwait was "postponed until further notice." Butrus made the announcement to reporters before going into a meeting with President Ilyas Sarkis at the hilltop presidential palace of Baabda, five kilometers east of here.

Butrus refused to disclose further details on reasons for postponing the meeting which was to consider the Arab dialogue. He said the postponement was arranged in agreement with Kuwait Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah.

GOOD OFFICES COMMITTEE SAID TO SUFFER SETBACK

PM290834 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 26 Jun 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Jidda--The efforts of the good offices committee to resolve the dispute between Iraq and Iran have suffered a new setback as a result of the ouster of Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr from power in Iran because the members of the committee were scheduled during their tour to meet with the Iranian and Iraqi presidents to try to reconcile the two countries.

Informed sources have told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that the committee has canceled all its arrangements to visit the two countries following the disappearance of the Iranian president because this means the absence of a president to manage the country. The committee members were scheduled to shuttle between Tehran and Baghdad on 29 June to discuss the committee's next moves. It has been learned that the new proposals to be presented to both Iran and Iraq will be handed to the Iraqi and Iranian embassies in Jidda for forwarding to their respective governments.

KHADDAM SAYS MORE PARTICIPATION IN ADF WELCOME

JN252000 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] in Lebanon are Arab forces which entered Lebanon with the agreement of the legitimate Lebanese authorities. In a statement to the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR's correspondent in Jidda, Khaddam said that Lebanon and the Arab followup committee welcome more participation from other Arab states in the ADF within clear and defined bases.

On the cooperation of the Lebanese isolationists with Israel, Khaddam said: The followup committee is determined to decide this issue and to end any dealings in Lebanon with the Zionist enemy.

HABIB CHATTI WELCOMES EEC AFGHANISTAN PROPOSAL

LD271328 Riyadh SPA in English 1235 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Jidda 27 Jun (SPA)--The secretary general of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, Mr Habib Chatti has endorsed the O.I.C.'s support of the proposal of the governments of the ten EEC countries for holding of an international conference to ensure the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan.

Mr Chatti, who arrived here from Paris, after four-days' visit to France told SPA that during his discussions in Paris with the French foreign minister, Claude Cheysson, the current situation and developments in the Islamic world was reviewed.

He said his talks with the French foreign minister also centred on the Middle East developments in the light of the recent Israeli air attack on the French-built Iraqi nuclear plant.

Mr. Chatti during his stay in Paris also presided over the first meetings of the French-Jerusalem committee organised by the prominent French personalities to serve the issue of the holy Jerusalem city.

The O.I.C. is planning to expand the domain of serving the cause of the Jerusalem by organising similar committees in a number of European countries.

PLO OFFICE IN KHARTOUM REPORTEDLY RIFLED

NC281242 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1115 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Khartoum--Last Thursday the Sudanese regime's security forces stormed the PLO office in the Sudanese capital of Khartoum. The regime's intelligence members rifled the office's contents and lowered the Palestinian flag amidst the wrath of hundreds of Sudanese citizens gathered around the office. An argument ensued between the citizens and the intelligence members, and Numayri's men struck many Sudanese citizens with rifle butts.

In the meantime another force of Numayri's regime broke into the house of the PLO office director in Khartoum, Brother Abu Haytham, and rifled the contents of his house.

PRINCE FAHD INTERVIEWED ON AWACS, U.S. TIES

LD272112 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Interview of Crown Prince Fahd, Saudi deputy prime minister, in Lebanese papers AL-BAYRAQ and REVUE DE LIBYAN--recorded; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Your Highness, doubts are being raised about statements that AWACS information is received by the Saudis. It is said that Americans receive the information from the AWACS and send it to America and ask America's permission before giving it to the Saudis. What is the truth about this matter?

[Answer] This is a very good question. The AWACS are in fact on lease to us from the Americans. As is known, we want to buy them so the Saudi Arabian kingdom will own them. But it was doubtful there are Saudi technicians skilled enough to absorb and understand their complicated equipment. As you know, this is complicated equipment. Since they are on lease, it was only natural that there should be Americans from the companies to which they belong taking part.

But I wish to assure you that neither the equipment nor the Americans working on them can give any information to the enemy or any information harmful to the Arab countries under any condition. This is because there are Saudi observers there to observe things. They have direct contact with the ground.

The planes, however, are limited. For example, they are in the eastern part of the kingdom. They cannot give sufficient information about the northern or western parts of the kingdom. This is true. Why? First, there must always be a specific number in the air. But we only have a few of them, not more than 4 AWACS. If there were a larger number, then it would have been possible to cover the south, north, west and east. This can only be done after we obtain them through purchases. Now, we pay a very high rent. We are patient but anxious to have an enlightened group of Saudis capable of running this equipment when we buy them and they become our property.

They now give information to the rulers of the region. They give the information they obtain to purely Saudi command on the ground. Under no condition would we allow--if we are to learn of this or some attempts--information to be given to any person or state which might use it against the Arab nation. Naturally we would not accept this under any condition, even if it becomes necessary to abolish (?the lease).

As to their role in exposing the Israeli aircraft and their ability to detect the planes which raided Iraq, the AWACS had no role in this at all. It would not have been possible for them to give any information because they are situated in the eastern part of the kingdom. This is a purely technical matter conveyed to us by the Saudi technicians who are in the AWACS aircraft.

[Question] What is your highness's opinion of President Reagan's recent statement giving Israel the right [to bomb the Iraqi nuclear reactor]?

[Answer] I read the statement and I also read the recent statements by some U.S. officials which I consider as some sort of a correction. But all this does not concern us in any way. The point is that we cannot change such statements unless we change ourselves.

A country has a right to its own views. We cannot ask why Reagan or Brezhnev or any other president makes a particular statement. They are free to make statements. But we are not free in our behavior which is not beneficial to the Arabs; our behavior must benefit the Arab nation. In my view every head of state should be realistic in his statements and should view the Arab situation differently.

[Question] Your Highness, there have been certain actions that led to questions being raised over the future of the Gulf Cooperation Council. Is there real danger to the integrity of the council, which so far has been successful?

[Answer] On the contrary, the agreement that was reached came about after thorough and careful study by the heads of states that agreed to this council. The Arab (?peoples) and leaders fully support the council. Contrary to any doubts that anybody may have, this council was not established against the interest of anybody.

[Question] What is the present state of relations between the United States and the kingdom?

[Answer] You mean relations with the United States under the new president?

[Question] Yes.

[Answer] The Saudi Arabian Kingdom's relations with the United States are good; they are not bad. But up to now we have the desire to come to an understanding with the Saudi Arabian Kingdom in the interest of Saudi Arabia, whether with regard to arms, technology or any other aspect. Therefore, let us wait and see the results during the coming year. [passage indistinct]

[Question] Do you believe that Europe has a role to play? Does your highness believe that any initiative it will take will be opposed to U.S. policy?

[Answer] We cannot say that it will be opposed to U.S. policy. But we should not reject a European initiative; we must encourage it [words indistinct]. We must take their interest into consideration; they have their own interests. They have many interests with us. It is not in our interest to oppose them and reject any efforts on their part as long as such efforts are in our interest. [passage indistinct]

MOROCCAN, MAURITANIAN LEADERS VISIT, RENEW TIES

GF281344 Paris AFP in English 1329 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Riyadh, 28 June (AFP)--King Hassan II of Morocco and Mauritanian head of state Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala arrived in Saudi Arabia today for visits which observers believed were connected with the situation in the Western Sahara.

King Khalid was at the head of leading Saudi figures who welcomed Mr Haydala to At-Ta'if, the monarch's summer home. King Hassan arrived in At-Ta'if an hour later.

The Moroccan king had been at the Organization of African Unity conference which ended in Nairobi early today. At the meeting, he had proposed a referendum on the former Spanish Sahara, which has been annexed by Morocco.

Mauritania, which also took over part of the former Spanish territory, ended its war with the Polisario guerrillas fighting for independence for the phosphate-rich territory in 1979.

Diplomatic Relations Restored

LD281832 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Excerpt] A meeting was held between His Majesty King Hassan II, the king of Morocco, and his excellency the Mauritanian president, Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, in the presence of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

During the meeting diplomatic relations between Morocco and Mauritania were restored. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, and his Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard.

Joint Communique

LD282138 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Jun 81

["Text" of joint Moroccan-Mauritanian communique issued 28 June]

[Text] At the invitation of His Majesty King Khalid ibn Abd al-'Aziz, His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco and his Excellency President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, met in At-Ta'if on 28 June 1981. Following the good offices and appreciated efforts on the part of the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and in an atmosphere of solidarity and understanding spirit, and out of their true desire to eliminate any cause for dispute between the two fraternal countries, and to achieve common understanding in the service of their respective causes and those of North Africa and of the Arab nation at large, and to stand together to counter the challenges and dangers threatening the Arab and Islamic peoples, they reviewed relations between their two countries under the present complicated circumstances of the history of international relations. They agreed to normalize relations between their two fraternal countries on the basis of peaceful co-existence, mutual respect for their respective policies, noninterference in the domestic affairs of each other, and on the basis of a common destiny and for the purpose of building Islamic solidarity between the sons of a one Arab community.

They reaffirmed their determination to ensure cooperation between their two countries in all fields and particularly to strive to ensure security and guarantee stability for their countries while standing together to counter the challenges and dangers threatening our Arab and Islamic nation.

OMAN

TWO PDRY SOLDIERS ARRESTED FOR INFILTRATION

EA271542 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] An official spokesman of the Omani Foreign Ministry has declared that at 0920 today, Saturday, 27 June 1981, the sultan's armed forces arrested Sa'id Salim Sad al-Mahdi and Muhammad Musallam Salim al-Mahdi, two soldiers of the People's Army of South Yemen, after they had infiltrated 15 km into Oman. Each of them was in possession of a Russian-made Kalashnikov automatic rifle and 150 rounds of ammunition.

The spokesman pointed out that this aggression comes a short time after the aggression staged by South Yemen on 13 June 1981. As was pointed out at the time, that incident confirmed the continuing aggressive stance of South Yemen toward the sultanate.

Concluding his statement, the spokesman praised the efficiency and vigilance of the sultan's armed forces.

PDRY

USSR'S MARSHAL SOKOLOV VISITS MILITARY UNITS

LD272204 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Summary] Marshal Sergey Sokolov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy defence minister of the USSR, and his delegation visited Lahij Governorate today accompanied by Maj Muhammad Haytham Qasim, deputy chief of the general staff and head of the mission of honor accompanying the delegation.

Marshal Sokolov visited military units in the governorate. At a meeting with officials Comrade Sokolov acquainted himself with the activities of the military units and the progress of implementing the program of combat and political preparation. He praised "the high combat standard attained by the soldiers, NCO's and officers of these units."

PRESS STATEMENT ON VISIT BY PFLP-GC'S JABRIL

EA271562 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Democratic Yemen and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command [PFLP-GC] have stressed that the Palestinian cause is the essence of the conflict in the Middle East region and that there can be no solution except by approving the full rights of the Palestinian people to return, to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent state.

In a press statement at the end of a visit by a PFLP-GC led by Brother Ahmad Jibril, its secretary general, to Democratic Yemen 20-26 June, the two sides also stressed their support for the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation and condemned the threats to its states, particularly Syria and its forces in Lebanon. The two sides stressed the fateful cohesion among the Lebanese nationalist movements, the Palestinian resistance and Syria, and their joint confrontation of Zionist-isolationist, Phalangist acts of aggression.

The delegation of the PLFP-GC led by Brother Ahmad Jibril, the front's secretary general, left Aden today after its several-day visit at the invitation of the YSP Central Committee.

BRIEFS

BAHRAINI WARNING TO TOYOTA--The Bahraini Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture is threatening to follow Saudi Arabia's example in boycotting the Japanese Toyota company if it goes ahead with its merger with Ford Motor Company, which is blacklisted by the Arab boycott office. This was stated by Commerce and Agriculture Minister Habib Qasim who said that Bahrain is committed to the decisions of the Arab Boycott Office. He said that he doubts that the Japanese Toyota company will ignore the Saudi warning for it is aware that its trade interests with the Arab world--and with Saudi Arabia in particular--are constantly growing. [Excerpt] [Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 28 Jun 81 P 1 GF]

INA SAYS IRAQ PROPOSES CEASE-FIRE DURING RAMADAN

JN282100 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2045 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Jun (INA)--Iraq has proposed a cease-fire with Iran during the holy month of Ramadan. INA has learned that the proposal was made through 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the Libyan General People's Congress General Secretariat, and Olof Palme, the UN secretary general's envoy.

INA has also learned that Iraq has not yet received the Iranian Government's answer to its proposal, which comes out of respect for the holiness of the month of Ramadan in the lives of Muslims and their religious beliefs.

SADDAM HUSAYN'S ENVOY MEETS WITH KING HUSAYN

JN271401 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1350 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Amman, 27 Jun (INA)--King Husayn of Jordan met at noon today with Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, President Saddam Husayn's envoy, Revolution Command Council secretary general and acting chief of the president's office. The Iraqi envoy conveyed an oral message to King Husayn dealing with the current Arab and international situation and bilateral relations at this stage.

The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran; Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Court; Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the armed forces; Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd; and Sabah al-Hurani, Iraqi ambassador in Amman.

President Saddam Husayn's envoy arrived in Amman earlier today on a visit to Jordan.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 26-28 JUN

Communique No 380

JN261715 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Communique No 380 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 26 June]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors last night and today with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Two killed and one vehicle destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
B. Two stockpiles of hardware destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
C. Seven killed in the Mimak region in front of our positions at Sayf Sa'd.
D. Our forward units pounded enemy concentrations and positions in the Dezful region, killing 21 and destroying 1 infantry position, 1 vehicle, 4 fieldguns and 3 stockpiles of hardware.
E. A force of enemy personnel was sighted in front of our positions in the Shush region. It was engaged with various weapons and sustained 17 killed and 6 infantry positions, 2 vehicles and 1 observation post destroyed.
F. 10 killed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
G. Eight killed and two vehicles, one fieldgun, one excavator and three stockpiles of hardware destroyed in the Abadan region. Our helicopters today raided enemy armor in the same region and destroyed three tanks before returning safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 65 killed and 7 infantry positions, 3 tanks, 6 vehicles, 5 fieldguns, 1 excavator, 8 stockpiles of hardware and 1 observation post destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Four martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One armored personnel carrier, six vehicles and two mortars damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 26 Jun 1981

Communique No 381

JN271637 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1605 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Jun (INA)--The Iraqi Armed Forces have inflicted additional losses in life and equipment on the Persian enemy. Communique No 381 issued this evening by the Armed Forces General Command said that the Persian enemy's known losses during the past 24 hours were: 133 dead and 4 infantry positions, 1 tank, 6 vehicles, 2 stockpiles of hardware, 3 observation posts, 2 guns and 1 excavator destroyed.

The text of Communique No 381 follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious armed forces continued to strike at the ignorant racist Persian regime's forces in their theater of operations. The outcome of our armed forces' activities yesterday evening and today follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. One vehicle destroyed opposite our positions in the Nowsud area.
B. Enemy concentrations were sighted opposite our units' positions in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area. Our units pounded the enemy concentrations with various types of arms, forcing them to retreat after sustaining 12 killed and 1 infantry position and 2 guns destroyed.
C. One killed in the Mehran area.
D. One of our forward units raided enemy positions in the Sumar area, killing 13.
E. One observation post destroyed in the Mehran area.
F. One of our combat patrols attacked enemy positions in the Dezful area, killing 14. Our units also pounded enemy concentrations and positions in the same area, killing 18 and destroying 1 stockpile of hardware and 1 observation post.
G. Ten killed and one vehicle and one observation post destroyed in the Shush area.
H. Our forward units attacked enemy positions and concentrations in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area, killing 11 and destroying 2 infantry positions, 1 tank and 3 vehicles, 1 carrying hardware. One of our forward units raided enemy positions in the same area, killing 38.
I. Our units pounded enemy positions and troop concentrations in the Abadan area, killing 16 and destroying 1 vehicle, 1 exacavator and 1 stockpile of hardware.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 133 killed and 4 infantry positions, 1 tank, 6 vehicles, 2 guns, 1 excavator, 2 stockpiles of hardware and 3 observation posts.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Seven martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One vehicle and two mortars damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 27 Jun 1981

Communique No 382

JN281714 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Communique No 382 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 28 June]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors last night and today with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Three killed in front of our posititons in the Nowsud region.
B. Nine killed and two infantry positions and one observation post destroyed in the Sar-e Zahab region.
C. Eight killed and one tank and one vehicle destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
D. One tank and one excavator destroyed in the Mimak region in front of our position in Sayf Sa'd.
E. Two killed in the Dezful region.
F. Enemy personnel concentrations were sighted in front of our positions in the Shush region. They were hit with various weapons and forced to retreat after sustaining 12 killed. One stockpile of ammunition and one observation post were destroyed in the same region.
G. Our units hit with various weapons enemy positions and concentration in the Abadan region, killing 21 and destroying 1 vehicle and 2 stockpiles of hardware.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 55 killed and 2 infantry positions, 2 tanks, 2 vehicles, 1 excavator, 3 stockpiles of hardware and 2 observation posts destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Eight martyrs in all sectors.
B. This morning, the enemy shelled Basra from the outskirts of Abadan with heavy artillery, wounding three civilians.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 June 1981

WALDHEIM'S ENVOY PALME RETURNS TO BAGHDAD 27 JUN

Received by 'Aziz

JN271901 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1845 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Jun (INA)--Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, received here tonight the UN secretary general's envoy, Olof Palme. 'Aziz reiterated Iraq's firm stand and sincere cooperation with the efforts that are being exerted by the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement and the Islamic Conference Organization for the sake of achieving a just and peaceful solution to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict--a solution that would ensure the legitimate rights of Iraq and the Arab nation and would ensure the setting up of sound relations among the countries of the area, far from racist, aggressive and expansionist trends and policies.

'Aziz and Palme reviewed the latter's efforts, and those of the UN mission accompanying him, to solve the conflict. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi and Foreign Ministry Under Secretary 'Ismat Kittani. Palme arrived in Baghdad earlier today.

Meets With Husayn

JN282123 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2035 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Jun (INA)--President Saddam Husayn received here this evening Olof Palme, special envoy of UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim. He underlined Iraq's firm stand in dealing positively with the UN envoy's mission to reach a peaceful, just and honorable solution that will guarantee the just and legitimate national and pan-Arab rights which Iraq asserts on all occasions and to achieve a stable and comprehensive peace in the region that will keep it away from expansionist and aggressive policies and trends.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, and Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi.

Predeparture Statement

JN290850 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jun (INA)--Olof Palme, special envoy of UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim, left Baghdad for Geneva this morning at the end of a 2-day visit to Iraq as part of his efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

In a predeparture statement to INA, Palme said he had constructive talks with President Saddam Husayn during which a comprehensive and accurate review of the situation was conducted, adding that he would thoroughly study the Iraqi ideas and views concerning a political solution of the conflict.

The UN envoy expressed optimism over the possible achievement of a solution that would satisfy the legitimate interests of the two combatant sides, guarantee their rights and serve the issue of peace in the area. He expressed the hope that all the obstacles which are still impeding the realization of a radical solution to the conflict would be eliminated.

'AZIZ SAYS CRITICISM OF ISRAEL NOT ENOUGH

JN290840 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] London, 29 Jun (INA)--Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, has asserted that the Zionist enemy would not have carried out the serious aggression against Iraq and the Arab nation had it thought that it would be punished by the United States.

In an interview published by AL-MAJALLAH magazine here, 'Aziz said that Iraq will never in the future accept mere criticism of the Zionist aggression. Iraq will demand that he who criticizes such acts should take tangible and effective steps to prevent any Zionist aggression against Iraq and the other Arab countries.

Alluding to the U.S. President's recent statements, the Iraqi official said that President Reagan had adopted an explicit stand in support of the Zionist entity. Reagan's recent statements have further clarified the U.S. stand, which is hostile to the Arab nation and totally biased toward this entity.

Tariq 'Aziz added that the Iranian regime's continuation of the aggressive war against Iraq is in one way or another linked with the Zionist entity's objectives aimed at weakening Iraq, which constitutes a principal base for confronting Israel, and at wrecking the sophisticated basic links in Iraq of which the enemy is afraid.

Tariq 'Aziz denied any Iraqi conditions for ending the conflict with Iran, adding: We have presented ways to solve this conflict on a sound basis and principles. He recalled the principles proposed by President Saddam Husayn in his speech on 28 September, adding that these principles were the basis of all the Iraqi political and diplomatic activities by which Iraq will abide in solving the conflict.

The Iraqi official asserted that what scares the Zionist entity is serious joint Arab action and its tangible results that would crystallize and develop economic, military and political Arab potential. Iraq, under the existing experiment led by President Saddam Husayn, has managed to utilize its raw resources and to become a strong, active and advanced state.

'Aziz explained that the Zionist raid on the Iraqi nuclear installations will not hinder the process of progress. Rather it will be an incentive to the leadership and to every Iraqi and Arab citizen to continue the sound course being pursued by the Iraqi leadership and President Saddam Husayn to achieve Arab progress.

HAMMADI OUTLINES FOREIGN POLICY ON GULF, SYRIA

JN290939 Doha QNA in Arabic 0845 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Doha, 29 Jun (QNA)--In an interview with the Qatari paper AR-RAYAH, Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has reiterated his country's rejection of any foreign intervention in the Gulf region under the pretext of protecting Gulf security, a responsibility which must be shouldered by the Gulf countries themselves.

Dr Hammadi stressed that Iraq would stand by any Arab country which faces any intervention or threat. Iraq's policy in this respect is constant and is based on support for any Arab country which is threatened by any foreign force, particularly Israel with its policy of expansion.

In reply to a question on what Iraq's stand would be if Israel attacks Syria, the Iraqi foreign minister said that his country would not hesitate to support Syria if such a Zionist aggression takes place. He added that Iraq supports the Palestinian people, the Palestinian resistance in southern Lebanon and the Lebanese people in all their efforts that seek to settle the Lebanese crisis in a manner that will safeguard Lebanon's unity and independence and keep it in the Arab fold. In this respect, Dr Hammadi called for devoting more attention to the Lebanese crisis. Despite its many complications, this crisis can be solved, if not easily. He said that the Zionist policy of aggression which aims at imposing hegemony over Lebanon and harming the Palestinian resistance is the thing which is complicating the crisis.

BEIRUT PRESS CITED ON AS-SADAT ASSASSINATION PLAN

JN271928 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Press sources in Beirut have indicated that Egypt's ruler Anwar as-Sadat has been a target of an assassination attempt carried out by four Egyptian pilot officers. The sources added that the officers drew up a plan to destroy As-Sadat's private plane, used by him for domestic travel. The sources said that the U.S. intelligence organs upon which As-Sadat depends managed to unearth the plan.

AL-AS'AD SAYS U.S. RESPONSIBLE FOR SITUATION

NC261742 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Replying to a question on his discussions with the U.S. ambassador, Speaker al-As'ad said: We briefed him on the current situation because of the responsibilities which are being borne by the United States with regard to the situation in Lebanon and the region. We affirmed to the U.S. ambassador that the key to resolving the Lebanese crisis is southern Lebanon--that the key to resolving the Middle East problem in general is also southern Lebanon. We also affirmed that the continuation of this situation has become ridiculous to such an extent that it has undermined the presence of the United Nations and the UN Security Council in general. He added that the main responsible party is the United States. Speaker al-As'ad concluded his statement, saying: We hope that under the new U.S. administration these policies will be changed. It seems that the new ambassador fully agrees with us on this.

AZ-WAZZAN COMMENTS ON ACCORD EFFORTS, CONDITIONS

NC281541 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has stated that no radical solution can be achieved for the Lebanese crisis except through the achievement of national accord on the basis of the 14 accord principles on which the Lebanese have already agreed and taking into consideration the new developments, which have reached the point of indiscriminate shelling of residential areas.

In an interview granted to MONDAY MORNING magazine, which will be published tomorrow, Al-Wazzan added: There is no need for me to bring to mind the question of cooperation with Israel, which remains a barrier in the way of any reconciliation and must be removed by all means.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan affirmed that the resolutions to be issued by the Arab followup committee will not violate the 14 accord principles. He said that the committee resolutions will spell out the details and implementation procedure of these principles in order to bring about the success of the accord process and bring the country back to normal life.

Asked about the validity of reports concerning the existence of disagreement in views between the Saudi and Syrian sides in the followup committee, wherein the first side things that the key to the solution lies in Zahlah while the second side thinks that no point should be discussed before resolving the question of cooperation with Israel, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: The solution of the question of the cooperation of some Lebanese sides with Israel was not only a Syrian demand but was also an Arab demand. This is in addition to our insistence on it in Lebanon. This is also a principled position by all the Arab sides, including those represented in the Arab followup committee. In this respect there is no disagreement of views in the committee. The issue of Zahlah is an incidental security issue and has no connection with the basis of the solution of the crisis except as being one of the causes of the tense atmosphere, which directly hinders the accord process.

The prime minister affirmed that persistent efforts are being exerted through the followup committee and through parties outside it to end the tense conditions, including the conditions in Zahlah.

Asked about the solution to the question of cooperation with Israel, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: Inasmuch as we adhere to the essential idea which rejects cooperation with Israel and Israel's ambitions in Lebanon, we find the form a secondary matter. The solution, including collective condemnation, which has been proposed by Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, is a matter that can be discussed if the necessary national conditions and contexts are available. However, I personally cannot ask the same thing of those who do not cooperate with Israel as of those who cooperated or are cooperating, irrespective of the motives and justifications.

Asked about the question of guarantees which the Lebanese Front has reportedly requested in order to break off its alleged relationship with Israel, the prime minister said: I do not see the relationship of any side with Israel as a guarantee for it. This has recently been proven in practice and through the public statements of the Israeli leaders--both in the government and opposition. Israel has not intervened during the violence which has been taking place in Lebanon. It only intervened when we have seriously embarked on national accord.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan continued: The talk about guarantees is not limited to one party. There is a party that has not taken up arms and has not fought. It is also demanding guarantees. The only guarantee lies in sound and strong unity and in loyalty to the legitimate authority to enable it to secure the homeland and protect everyone.

He said that the embellishment of the deterrent forces [with other Arab forces] is an existing possibility, and that the army will undoubtedly play its national role within the framework of the building plan and according to a studied program if it is called upon to undertake security tasks at home. The army may not create reconciliation, but reconciliation creates the army and frees it from all sensitivities and obstacles.

Asked about fears that the truce may collapse after 4 July, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: The truce--or better called "the calm"--should not remain just a period of calm. We must try to achieve positive solutions. He asked: Do you want me to reassure the people? Sometimes they blame me for being overly optimistic. Nevertheless, although I am confident that the Lebanese will proceed in one way or another on the path of reconciliation--which has no alternative but death, destruction and ruin--I am still dutybound to warn of the danger of the countertrend, which is mad and suicidal.

Satisfied With Jidda Meetings

NC261026 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus today discussed the results of the meetings of the Arab followup committee in Jidda and the government's future steps to ensure the success of the committee's meeting in Bayt ad-Din on 4 July.

Following the 1-hour meeting, Prime Minister al-Wazzan told reporters: You have heard the statement His Excellency Minister Butrus made following the meetings in Jidda. Actually, I have nothing to add at present other than to say that after taking cognizance of the course of events, I found out that the points which Lebanon raised in the working paper were the subject of study and attention and that most of these points have been approved. The discussions that have taken place have undoubtedly placed all on the road leading to the issuance of concepts, arrangements and measures on 4 July that might be the beginning of the light in our situation.

Regarding the situation in the city of Zahlah, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: The matter requires no comment. We are deeply pained that the cease-fire continues to be violated in Zahlah and elsewhere in Lebanon. However, this does not prevent the continuation of all efforts and the intensification of contacts to stop this painful bleeding.

HAMADAH CALLS FOR BREAKING RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

NC272057 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] In a statement he made tonight, Minister of Tourism Marwan Hamadah stressed that breaking off relations with Israel, in word and deed, was not only a precondition for solving the Lebanese crisis but it was also a solution in itself.

Minister Hamadah said that the drive toward solving the Lebanese crisis could only be through those involved in dealing with Israel by taking the initiative in breaking off these relations in words and deeds.

The minister of tourism wondered how one can achieve reconciliation and accord, build the army, apply the agreements with the resistance and regulate relations with Syria while the Israelis are crouching in the country, infiltrating to the dialogue table and are alien to the accord process.

ISRAELI GUNBOAT SAID TO TOW SHIP FROM SIDON PORT

NC271024 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Security sources in Sidon have stated that an Israeli gunboat has towed to Israeli waters an unidentified cargo ship that was trying to enter Sidon Port. The sources said that when the ship tried to enter Sidon Port at approximately 0600 [0400 GMT] an Israeli gunboat began chasing it and, even though the naval defenses intercepted the gunboat, managed to tow the ship to the high seas in 15 minutes. The ship was last seen sailing southward behind the Israeli gunboat. The sources could not identify the ship or its cargo.

COMMUNISTS, PALESTINIANS ATTACK KUWAIT EMBASSY

NC280810 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0630 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Our radio station has received confirmed information indicating that the Lebanese Communist Party, in cooperation with the saboteurs, was behind the explosions in Kuwait. The information also affirms that Communist and Palestinian saboteur elements were jointly responsible for the rocket attack against the Kuwaiti Embassy in Beirut.

Iran Denies Involvement

NC271252 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] The Embassy of the Iranian Islamic Republic in Beirut today announced that it had no connection with the group that attacked the Kuwaiti Embassy and that the responsibility for this act rests with the group that committed it. The Iranian Embassy added that the Government of the Iranian Islamic Republic and all its embassies abroad consider themselves committed to honoring diplomatic norms and to avoiding any military acts--particularly in the Lebanese arena.

SPEAKER AL-AS'AD IN RESTAURANT SHOOTING INCIDENT

NC280651 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] An incident that occurred yesterday in (Hushush), the Kasrawan area, where Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad was visiting yesterday, was quickly contained. Speaker al-As'ad was a guest at a luncheon there. Deputies Dr George Sa'adah and Edmond Rizq were also present. The Chamber speaker's office has reported that armed men opened fire on a restaurant where Speaker al-As'ad was eating. Dr Joseph Zuwayn and Chamber policeman As'ad Qunayt were wounded.

BUDAPEST TV INTERVIEWS AL-ASAD ON HABIB MISSIONS

LD282114 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Interview with President Hafiz al-Asad by Budapest television correspondent Lajos Chrudinak--date and place not given--President Al-Asad's answers in Arabic with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Question] Cease-fires are renewed again and again but are broken every time. There are illusions of hope and trust on an enormous scale that these sufferings, which are like a nightmare, may now come to an end. According to the American scenario, diplomatic efforts without real strength are now underway, accompanied by great-power maneuvers--a game of poker with the Middle East using the person of Philip Habib. We talked to Hafiz al-Asad, Syrian head of state about this.

Philip Habib, the special envoy of the American President, has been in the region twice and you have received him several times. Did it appear in the course of these talks that the United States was trying to put pressure on Syria to accept the American conditions? What kind of proposals did Philip Habib make to you?

[Answer] To speak the truth, he has brought nothing. I have clearly told him that this was the case and I am saying this again. Philip Habib has brought us nothing but Israeli proposals and demands.

[Question] Has he not proposed any plans or ideas for a settlement?

[Answer] Every time I met with him he had nothing new to say. It may be that what I am saying may not appear to be true but it is.

[Question] This is rather strange!

[Answer] I have said this to Philip Habib himself.

[Question] And what did he reply?

[Answer] He claimed every time that he merely wanted to remove the fuse, that is to say, he wanted to remove the fuse to avoid war. Naturally I, too, would not want war now, because we are trying to solve the crisis in a political and diplomatic way through the use of the most diverse political means. However, we must prepare, as a last resort, to regain our occupied territories by any means, including armed fighting. Briefly, I must say that the talks held so far between myself and the American envoys have led to the conclusion, on every occasion, that the United States has fully committed itself on Israel's side.

[Question] If Israel were to attack the Syrian antiaircraft missiles deployed in Lebanon, how would you respond?

[Answer] If the Israeli Air Force delivers a blow against our missiles we will hit back. If the Israeli Air Force bombs our missiles we will annihilate the Israeli planes with our missiles and fighters. If they attack with land forces we will still hit back with land forces and other armed forces at our disposal. I know that Israel is capable of destroying any targets. We too, however, are capable of that.

[Question] According to some opinions the Syrian missiles deployed in Lebanon are under the direction of Soviet experts. What can you say in reply to this?

[Answer] My answer is the real situation itself, the facts. These facts prove there is not a single Soviet adviser with the Syrian troops in Lebanon, neither with the missiles nor elsewhere.

[Question] The rightwing forces in Lebanon, the Phalangists, are demanding that the Syrian troops withdraw from Lebanon. I believe, although I may be mistaken, that the four-member inter-Arab committee, established to bring about a settlement of the Lebanese situation, has some members who think along these or similar lines. As far as I can see, Saudi Arabia is supporting these concepts in the interests of cooperation with the rightwing forces in Lebanon.

[Answer] There can be no doubt that, in my eyes, patriotic Lebanon is the true Lebanon. The vast majority of the Lebanese people have patriotic feelings. We support this majority and are fighting with it. Obviously only this vast majority has the right to request us to station Syrian troops in Lebanon or to demand their removal. Certain Lebanese groups and various Lebanese rightwing circles are beginning to demand that the Syrian troops withdraw from Lebanon so they can intensify their cooperation with Israel in order to eliminate the Lebanese patriotic forces. Naturally, we will not assist in their realization of this objective.

[Question] How can the Lebanese crisis be solved, a crisis that is, according to the signs, a part of the entire Middle East and Palestinian issue? Which crisis should be settled first?

[Answer] Look, I would like to see, and I hope, these two crises would not be connected; that is to say, the solution of one of them should not be delayed because the other has not been settled. In my view, there would be an opportunity for this if Israel and the United States would interfere in Lebanon's internal affairs. National reconciliation among the Lebanese is the only possible way to reach a settlement of the Lebanese crisis.

[Announcer] A 30-minute discussion with Hafiz al-Asad, the Syrian head of state, will be transmitted in full on Hungarian television, channel 1, on Tuesday, 7 July at 2055 with the title "Missile Crisis in Lebanon."

ISRAELI ACTIONS IN GOLAN HEIGHTS PROTESTED TO UN

JN281424 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] United Nations--The Syrian Arab Republic has strongly protested to the United Nations the Zionist enemy's violation of the principles of international law, the human rights declaration and the articles of the UN Charter. The protest was included in a memorandum submitted by the Syrian delegation at the United Nations to the secretary general. The memorandum contains a detailed explanation of Zionist practices against the Arab Syrian citizens in the occupied Golan Heights.

The document refers to the persistence of the Israeli occupation authorities in practicing various forms of terrorism, violence, coercion and tyranny against the Syrian citizens in the occupied Golan Heights in order to force them to relinquish their Syrian identities and take on Israeli citizenship.

The memorandum adds that recent information indicates that the Israeli occupation authorities fired several civil servants and teachers from their jobs, imposed heavy taxes and fired workers from their jobs for refusing to accept the identity of the occupiers.

The memorandum said that Syrian citizens in the village of Majdal Shams held a meeting to discuss the coercive measures adopted by the occupation authorities and agreed to resist these terrorist, colonialist practices at any cost. A delegation headed by Shaykh Amin (?Durtarif) was entrusted with the task of meeting with the military government to protest these practices. The delegation warned the occupation authorities that continuing pressure on the inhabitants will make a revolution against these authorities highly possible.

The leaders in the occupied land, including the religious leaders, unanimously adopted a decision not to deal with any person accepting Israeli citizenship. Thirty leaders in the occupied land issued a statement, signed by them, on behalf of all citizens, affirming that the Golan is a complementary part of Syria.

The memorandum adds that the occupation authorities confronted this wave of resistance by escalating their terrorist, colonialist practices and violating human rights. Five Syrian citizens were arrested on the orders of the Israeli military government on charges of instigating the inhabitants against him.

The memorandum referred to reports by the Israeli newspapers that the detainees had instigated the people to reject Israeli citizenship and Israeli sovereignty over the Golan Heights and that they raised the Syrian flag in the village of Majdal Shams.

The memorandum declared the Syrian Arab Republic's strong protest against the Zionist practices, which constitute a blatant violation of the UN Charter, the principles of international law, the delcaration of human rights and the Geneva conference.

The memorandum requests the UN secretary general to take the necessary measures in that respect.

The permanent Syrian delegate requested the secretary general to publish this memorandum as an official document issued by the Security Council, in accordance with article 33 of the preliminary list [al-Qa'imah at-Tamhidiyah]

WPC'S CHANDRA HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 26 JUN

JN261420 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Damascus--WPC Chairman Romesh Chandra held a press conference this morning at the hall of conferences in the SANA building at the end of the meetings of the international conference for solidarity with Syria and the Palestinian revolution.

Chandra stressed that Syria's struggle is vital for all militant peoples, especially the struggle against nuclear war. When we say solidarity with Syria, Chandra added, we realize that Syria is struggling for the sake of Palestine and Lebanon. Therefore, we can never be with Palestine and Lebanon unless we are first of all with Syria, which is standing in the front line and is fighting for the sake of itself, Palestine and Lebanon.

Mr Chandra emphasized that Syria alone is shouldering the burden of the Arab cause and is standing on the confrontation lines against Israel and the United States, the enemies of the Arabs. Mr Chandra added that the world is beginning to realize that Israel is a U.S. protege and that it was founded on aggressive principles. Chandra said that Philip Habib is carrying Begin's proposals and instructions.

WPC Chairman Romesh Chandra also stressed that the world is beginning to realize that the struggle of the Syrian people and the Palestinian resistance is the most honorable in the entire world because it is a struggle which is being waged on behalf of the whole free world. Therefore, this struggle is a part of the comprehensive world battle for the future of humanity.

Mr Chandra explained that the solidarity conference will formulate a program to intensify the campaigns of solidarity with Syria. Mr Chandra added that he had sent message to this effect to all peace-loving committees in the world. Chandra stressed that the United States and Israel are working closely together and underlined the necessity of continuing to demand the imposition of penalties on Israel, which is a source of persecution in the world. Mr Chandra said in this regard that it is not enough to draft resolutions at the United Nations.

As for the treacherous agreements of Camp David, Mr Chandra said that the Arab people must know the truth and must mobilize themselves against the real enemy. The Arab people, Chandra said, must realize that the United States is solidly behind Israel. Comrade Chandra said that Syria is being attacked because it is fighting for its principles and for its national and pan-Arab objectives and because it is trying to mobilize the Arab people against the real enemy of the Arabs. We will explain all this to the world, Mr Chandra concluded.

TISHRIN PRAISES SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE AS TRIUMPH

JN280802 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 28 Jun 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "In the Wake of the Peace Conference" TISHRIN says: A few days ago, the WPC concluded a conference for solidarity with Syria and the PLO in Damascus. This conference was a great occasion for Syria and Palestine as well as the beginning of a new stage of the confrontation between the Arab liberation movement on one side and the front of the Arabs' enemies on the other side.

The mere convocation of the conference in Damascus, its activities and resolutions have shown that Syria and the PLO do not stand alone in their confrontation with the world imperialist-Zionist front. The conference also showed that a strategic front exists in the world supporting the struggle of Syria and the PLO and enabling them to adopt important measures in their active steadfastness and confrontation with all aggressions by the front hostile to the Arabs.

In a word, the conference means a triumph for us. The Arabs' enemies realize this fact, particularly the fact that triumph engenders other triumphs and defeat other defeats. That is why we must assume that the enemy, which is working under different names and hues will do its best to check the series of expected triumphs.

It goes without saying that this assumption makes us dutybound to be alert and prepared for repulsing attempts that aim at distorting the brilliant image that has been formed in the skies of Damascus since the conference began.

While we must exert all efforts to safeguard what has been achieved and to achieve more victories, we must assume that the enemy will also do its best to counterattack us and that it will seize every opportunity to achieve its preplanned objectives.

CHARACTERISTICS OF 30 JUN ELECTORATE ASSESSED

TA261501 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 26 Jun 81 p 18

[By Hanokh Smith]

[Text] A little more than 2,490,000 Israelis have the right to vote for the 10th Knesset on 30 June. Based on the previous elections, close to 2 million of those eligible will cast their ballot for one of the 31 lists participating in the race.

This means a list will have to get close to 20,000 votes to meet the minimum quota necessary for a single Knesset seat. After it passes this quota, the list will require nearly 16,000 votes to win one Knesset seat, except for the back benches, which will be divided in accordance with the Bader-'Ofer formula [on distributing excess votes not sufficient for one Knesset seat, but enough to allow another party, with which the other list had previously signed an agreement, to obtain one].

How shall we describe the characteristics of the Israeli voter? In what way is he different from the voter for the Knesset in 1977?

There are, of course, many ways to subdivide the voting population. Let us analyze some of them, particularly those that might affect the election on Tuesday.

About 84 percent of the voters live in the Jewish urban centers, 8 percent in rural areas and 8 percent in towns and villages of the minorities. In this sense, the main change, compared with the 1977 elections, is the rise in the specific weight of the minorities: 4 years ago 7.5 percent of the electorate resided in Arab settlements. This rise stems entirely from a high birth rate among the Israeli minorities since the beginning of the 1960's, a rate which has remained high even today. By the way, if we include the population of minorities in the towns that are largely Jewish in character, such as Haifa, 'Akko, Tel Aviv-Jaffa, Lod and Ramla, we will see that the ratio of minorities in the electorate reaches a full 9 percent.

Despite the constant growth of the percentage of voters from among the minorities, the decisive majority--91 percent--still belongs to the Jewish population of the country. Among that majority, 91 percent are city dwellers. Thus the "urban vote" will always determine the results of the elections.

No change in relation to 1977 has occurred in the Jewish "rural vote." The kibbutz residents account for 3.2 percent of the electorate and moshav dwellers 4 percent. However, even though this percentage seems rather modest, compared to the overall number of votes, the "kibbutz vote" tends to be monolithic. The three large kibbutz movements all belong to the Alignment. Hence, the kibbutz movement could grant the Alignment an initial advantage of three "secure" votes over the Likud, even before the first vote has been cast in the urban ballot boxes.

The situation in the moshavim is slightly more complicated. In the 1950's and 1960's the moshav residents also tended to vote according to partisan dividing lines that were known in advance. However, since the beginning of the 1970's the voters in many moshavim have freed themselves of their partisan and movement loyalty, and the vote in the moshavim has become more and more similar to the vote in the cities, as far as the division between the parties is concerned, from one election to another.

The minorities' power tends to become more and more RAKAH-oriented with each election. In the 1977 election, RAKAH first won the majority of minority votes--52 percent, or about 74,000 votes out of the 140,000 minority members who voted. RAKAH thus won five seats in the Knesset in 1977.

If the voting rate remains constant on 30 June, then the fact that the percentage of voters from the minorities has grown in the last 4 years will bring RAKAH very close to winning its sixth Knesset seat. This statement, however, must be qualified. Since no public opinion polls were conducted in that sector of the population, one can only guess what the results of the vote will be according to past precedence.

Breakdown of Jewish population according to country of origin (in percentages):

	1981		1977	
Country of Origin	Percentage in the population	Estimated percentage of all the voters	Percentage in the population	Estimated percentage of all the voters
Israel (father also Israeli-born)	5	4	4	4
Europe/America	51	52.5	53	54.5
Asia/Africa	44	42.5	43	41.5

Thus we are faced with the question of the crucial urban Jewish vote, numbering more than 1,650,000 voters from the overall total of a bit less than 2 million men and women. Since the 1977 election, significant changes have occurred in the urban population. The proportion of the three large cities--Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa--which was 27.8 percent of the total electorate 4 years ago, will not reach more than 25.5 percent today. Nearly three-quarters of the urban vote and 58 percent of all the votes will come from other towns and cities: 38.7 percent of the votes will come from old cities (such as Ramat Gan, Holon, Petah Tiqva, Netanya, Bat Yam) and 19.5 percent from relatively new towns and development towns (Karmi'el, Lod, Beersheba, Ashod, Tiberias and Bet She'an). There has been an increase in both sectors: 1 percent in the old cities and a little less in the newer cities (compared with previous elections).

Even though the inclination exists to emphasize the new cities and development towns' role, one must stress the fact that they represent less than 20 percent of all the votes. The three larger cities and the other veteran cities will most probably furnish close to 1,300,000 voters in all.

In addition to the type of settlement from which the voters will come, there are other important characteristics that distinguish them. In the past 4 years since June 1977, nearly 100,000 new immigrants have arrived, of which only approximately 16,000 are from Muslim countries (chiefly Iran) and the rest from Europe and the West. Most of these new immigrants arrived from the Soviet Union. From among the new immigrants, one can assume that 70,000 are eligible to vote and one can expect 50,000 of them to exercise their right to vote. They constitute about 2.5 percent of all the voters.

The distribution which most interests the public is by countries of origin, especially between people coming from Islamic countries and people coming from Europe and the West. This is so because since 1973 a clear difference has been emerging in the way these two populations vote. Although the number of Jews who themselves were born in Africa and Asia or who were born to parents from these regions exceed the number of people of European and American extraction, the voters among Jews of European and American origin still enjoy an advantage among those who actually vote due to the difference of ages between the two social populations. The change marked since 1977 is especially interesting:

The percent of voters among Jews of European extraction dropped by 2 percent since 1977--from 53 percent to 51 percent of the population, while the percent of people from Asian and African origin rose by 1 percent, thus decreasing the gap by 3 percent. The fact that most new immigrants in the last 4 years came from Europe decreased this tendency in the population.

It is hard to calculate the estimated percentage of voters. My estimates are based on results of the elections in neighborhoods whose majority of inhabitants are either European in origin or Asian/African in origin and rely on the finding that in 1977 the perent of voters among those eligible to vote was higher among European Jews than other sectors of the population.

However, these differences are not as sharp as they used to be in the past in view of the rising number of voters who were born in Israel whose parents are also native born. The large number of the offspring of "intermarriages" among this group reduces, if not cancels, the validity of the characteristic which pertains to the country of origin.

Other changes in the general population also have a fine effect on the electorate population, influence which is hard to estimate. For example, due to the lower birth rate of Jews in Israel, the average age of the electorate increases. The percentage of Israel's natives whose parents were born abroad increases and this is particularly true for those whose parents came from Asia or Africa.

There are other factors that should be taken into account such as economic growth, the distribution of the national income, employment and unemployment. These aspects of the electorate population "are covered" by the competing parties themselves.

Another factor which is usually ignored should be included in this analysis: the level of education. Due to the compulsory education law, the number of school years the entire population enjoys increases constantly. However, of all voters ages 18 and up, about 12 percent have 4 years or less of education while another 23 percent have only 8 or less school years. Together this group constitutes more than one-third of the voting population. The majority, more than 42 percent, studied between 9 and 12 years. Some 22 percent had 13 or more years of education. The average number of years of education was a little over 10 years. The differences in education are particularly outstanding between European/American Jews and Asian/African Jews although these differences have decreased in the second generation.

In sum, the main differences in the demographic characteristics are the expected relative increase in the vote of the minorities, continued decrease in the number of voters in the three big cities and the increasing importance of the other big cities and the other towns, especially the old ones.

The changing composition of the population between 1977 and 1981 was examined and it was discovered that it is expected that most of those who will vote will be of European origin. The "gap" between Jews of European origin and Jews of Asian/African origin has decreased by an additional 3 percent despite the European origin of most of the new immigrants in the last 4 years.

Distribution of the population according to regions (in percentages):

Type of the population	1981	1977
Urban settlements:		
The big cities	25.5	27.8
Old cities	38.7	37.7
New cities	19.5	18.7
Rural settlements:		
Kibbutzim	3.2	3.2
Moshavim	4	4
Settlements of minorities	8	7.5
Minorities in other settlements	1	1

ELECTION RESULTS TO BE ANNOUNCED BY 3 JUL

TA280850 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 28 Jun 81 p 3

[ITIM report]

[Text] The final, official summing-up of the results of the 10th Knesset elections, including the votes of the soldiers, will be prepared by Friday [3 July]. This is reported by Mr Dov Hevyon, the director of office mechanization center.

The center is preparing a special operation for the present elections. In the framework of this operation, 18 terminals of the central computer, which is located in Jerusalem, have been set up throughout the country. Each such terminal, when asked about any citizen's polling booth, having been fed with the citizen's name and identity card number, supplies the answer within two seconds.

This sophisticated service will be operational from Monday evening until the end of the voting on Tuesday evening.

Mr Hevyon stressed that "Our eyes are directed to the future when the voting itself will also be automatic, without slips and envelopes and without man's count of votes."

CORRESPONDENT VIEWS POSTELECTION POLITICAL ISSUES

TA271953 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 27 Jun 81

[By political correspondent Elimelekh Ram--videotaped]

[Text] After the elections--political circles in Jerusalem say; after the elections--U.S. administration spokesmen say; after the elections--political circles in Cairo say. After the elections, the Israeli Government, whichever it may be, will face first-rate political questions that will demand solutions. The erosion in Israeli-U.S. relations after the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor: It is believed in Jerusalem that it will not take long before the relations will stabilize again. Political circles draw encouragement from the recent remarks made in the U.S. Congress and from explanations made by senior U.S. administration officials to our ambassador in Washington. These circles are convinced that the renewed delivery of the aircraft will begin in the coming weeks and expect a tightening of relations after the first meeting President Reagan will have with the Israeli prime minister this September. Earlier, in August 1981, President Reagan will meet with President as-Sadat. Following the meetings with the Israeli and Egyptian leaders, the autonomy negotiations will go into high gear. Political circles do not exclude the possibility of achieving an agreement before the end of the year, as As-Sadat put it, perhaps an agreement on Gaza first if the Alignment seizes power.

After the elections Philip Habib will return to the region. It is highly probable that the missiles will ultimately be removed from the Lebanese Al-Biqa', apparently within a framework of a pan-Arab agreement. However, this is a long process which demands a great deal of patience. To remind you, all this will take place only after the elections.

SHIM'ON PERES INTERVIEWED BY 'AL HAMISHMAR

TA261037 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 26 Jun 81 pp 3, 4

[Interview of Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres by Dorit Gefen--date not given]

[Text] Question: Alignment supporters are these days worried. They have been reading the numerous polls, and it looks to them as though we have lost even before the real "game" has begun. Is that really so?

Answer: My answer is definitely negative; the battle has not yet been decided. The number of undecideds is still high, as is the number of those who refuse to disclose their inclination. In 1 week we have already witnessed shifts and changes to the tune of 20 percent. The battle will be decided on the last day.

Question: How do you explain the fluctuations and the instability in the public's views?

Answer: When the Iraqi nuclear reactor was bombed, for example, there was a steep rise in public opinion. The next day, people began reconsidering things and there was a decline. However, these are day-by-day fluctuations. The polls merely reflect one day, and a certain hour. They do not reflect tomorrow or the day after, or the past hour.

Question: At the same time, we have seen that in the last few months, there was a rising trend for the Likud. They rose, at least temporarily, from an extremely low point to a majority. How do you explain this "turnabout?"

Answer: It can be explained. In the last few months the Likud did things only for election purposes, in an utterly cynical manner. Aridor took foreign money and distributed it and left the coffers empty. It will take a very short time for people to realize this. It is obvious today that the meeting with President as-Sadat in Ofira, 3 days before the bombing of the Iraqi reactor, was also intended for election purposes. The downing of the two [Syrian] helicopters--which is difficult to explain at this moment--also happened. And the issue of the reactor arose during the election period, whether or not we link it directly or indirectly to the elections.

Question: In other words, an accumulation of acts and events that are tied to the election campaign?

Answer: The real question is what will happen after the election. We must only point this out to the public. The coffers will be empty, relations with Egypt tense, and peace in danger. We are in a conflict with the Syrians regarding the missiles in Lebanon, and we opened a nuclear problem which I doubt we will know how to solve.

Question: People with no firm political position question what, in fact, is the difference between the Alignment and the Likud?

Answer: The difference in the economic sphere is that we will put an end to the government's immense waste, such as by giving work to foreign companies or the refusal to implement daylight saving time, or the establishment of showcase settlements. We will invest that money for social purposes, such as housing for young couples, preschool education, guaranteeing pension for the elderly and the like. This is one side of the coin. On the other side, we will invest the money in saving schemes, loans from abroad and stock exchange funds in the industry, in agriculture and tourism. This is a tremendous difference.

Regarding the peace with Egypt, even though the previous government signed it, we will do it, because Begin reached the autonomy--and got mired. He does not know how to get out of it. According to his plan, which is the plan of "try to catch as catch can, and remain emptyhanded." There is no chance of reaching autonomy. We are in a state where we can be without Egypt, without peace and without the Sinai. We will handle the missile crisis, too, not through threatening speeches in city squares, but in quiet diplomacy, and I am convinced we will find a solution for it.

Question: Never, or so it seems to me, has there been one man who, in his body and character, became the almost sole target for personal and physical attacks as you have. How do you explain it? How has this affected you?

Answer: There was an attempt at a planned character assassination here. For a long time there has been a tacit information campaign and controlled incitement. They figured that if they hurt me, they would harm my movement. I am proud to say that both the movement and myself have withstood this. We did not panic. We served democracy fearlessly, without doubt, without hesitation. It was trying. I am proud we withstood it.

Question: Did it have no personal influence on you? I do not believe you have encountered such a thing.

Answer: I will not say it was simple. But I also believe I withstood it as I should have, as the representative of the movement and its leaders.

Question: In view of the enthusiastic calls in the style of "Begin, Begin," sweeping the public in his rallies, we have heard voices of real concern by young people and humanitarians over what might happen to Israel should the Likud win the election. Is this only hysterics, or a well-founded concern?

Answer: It definitely is well founded, because it did not start today. For 4 years the government has been trying to portray the opposition as a traitorous body, and dissenting opinion as subversive. The difference between my personality and that of Begin is like the difference between our two parties. He has a movement which belongs to him, and I have a movement to which I belong. The difference is between the rule of one person, a regime founded on personality ritual, based on his style and mood, all of which, even though they are impressive in the town squares, do not help the State of Israel.

Question: Do you really think that what people who are not normally prone to hysterics have been saying about the danger to the State of Israel is really true and there is real danger to Israel if the Likud continues for another 4 years?

Answer: Beyond any doubt. The Likud will turn the State of Israel into a binational country, in fact, into a country of dispute between Jews and Arabs, because, if we have 3 million Jews and 2 million Arabs, this will be a dispute for posterity, like the ones in Lebanon and Northern Ireland. This certainly is a danger to our entire enterprise. I believe that they are reverting to an economy of the Diaspora, of easy money, of begging at the doorsteps, to an unsupervised division of money. This is the first time that a party is running for election without an economic platform, for instance. This is mortally dangerous and I think that one-man's rule, a rule founded on moods and unpredictable ups and downs, is dangerous for the State of Israel.

Question: We have Eretz Yisra'el of the last 4 years which many dislike. What kind of Eretz Yisra'el can you promise the voters.

Answer: A democratic Eretz Yisra'el, both in terms of structure and in terms of what happens in it; a Jewish Eretz Yisra'el with respect to its populace; a toiling Eretz Yisra'el, in accordance with its world view; and an Eretz Yisra'el which will strive to revitalize the economic growth so we can reach economic independence and social equality.

We will work toward making peace in the region, as this is the only guarantee for the younger Jewish generation and the younger Arab generations being saved from the nuclear race, since it threatens all. A truly democratic country must be founded on democratic institutions, not just caprices and gestures or on one man's speeches.

Question: This is not the time to engage in soul-searching and learn lessons from the election campaign, but do you think the Alignment has done everything it can to win?

Answer: I think that in the last few days there was maximal enlistment of all comrades, and it was really a struggle between rousing speeches in town squares and a serious public effort, encompassing the laboring people of the rural districts, workers' committees, the intelligentsia and the middle classes.

Question: Finally, are you sure you will win?

Answer: Yes!

OPINION POLL INDICATES LIKUD, LABOR TIED

TA280657 Jerusalem POST in English 28 Jun 81 p 1, 2

[By political correspondent Mark Segal]

[Text] Tel Aviv--Labor has made a dramatic recovery in the final lap of the election campaign for the Tenth Knesset, with the latest Jerusalem POST poll showing the Likud and Labor now neck-and-neck at 42 seats each.

The survey was held on Wednesday and Thursday and does not reflect the full impact on public opinion of either the TV debate between Likud leader Premier Menahem Begin and Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres on Thursday night or Labor's switch to Yitzhaq Rabin as shadow defence minister the same night.

The volatile nature of the public mood was reflected in a 10 percent decline in the floating vote from 22.8 percent in the poll between June 15 and 18 to 12.5 percent in the present one.

The survey was conducted by the Modi'in Ezrahi Applied Research Centre among a representative selection of 1,238 adults. About 100 field workers conducted the poll throughout the country under 25 supervisors. In addition to the questionnaire, the pollsters held a balloting exercise and asked each respondent to pick the voting slip of the party of their choice and insert it into special boxes.

	June 24-25	June 15-18
Likud	42	49
Labor	42	37
NRP	8	9
Aguda Bloc	6	5
Tami	2	1
Telem	3	1
CRM	3	2
Shinuy	1	1
Tehiya	4	3
Sheli	1	1
RAKAH	5	
Arab, Druze, bedouin lists	2	(Others 11)
Others	1	

The Begin-Peres debate did not influence voting trends in the final analysis, centre director Sara Shemer said. She based her prognosis on the follow-up telephone poll conducted among about one-quarter of the respondents in the sample poll who have telephones. They were asked: Did you watch the TV debate? Which party will you vote for? But they were not asked directly whether the debate had changed their minds.

Shemer explained: "People consider such a question an effrontery. They don't like to be thought to be subject to such influences."

So the pollsters compared the respondents' choice of party to their original party option. Some 77 percent of those polled by phone said their position remained the same, including the floating voters. Some 21 percent said they had been persuaded to alter their vote (4 percent switched from Likud to Labor, 4 percent from Labor to Likud, 6.5 percent from the floating vote to Labor and 6.5 percent from undecided to Likud) plus another 2 percent who remained undecided.

In advising firmly against regarding the poll as the final word in view of the volatility of public opinion, Shemer illustrated the fluidity of public support for both parties with the following chart:

	June 24-25	June 15-18	June 2-7	May	April	March	Feb	Jan
Likud	42	49	46	45	41	33	25	20
Labor	42	37	40	42	41	45	52	58

Shemer noted that the Likud's peak was in the June 15-18 poll, although it was not clear if this resulted from one or many influences, such as the raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, Finance Minister Yoram Aridor's steps or the heightened public activity of Begin. Nor would she pinpoint any specific factor in the dramatic swing back to Labor, declaring that she had no objective instruments to test whether it was due to the reaction to electoral violence. She held that it was safe to conjecture that the near-balance in the parties' popularity reflected public reservations about both of them.

GALLUP POLL INDICATES PERES DEBATE VICTORY

TA261123 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 26 Jun 81 pp 1, 2

[By Bina Barzel]

[Excerpt] A Gallup public opinion poll that was conducted last night after the television debate indicated that 57 percent of those polled believe that Peres beat Begin in the debate and only 43 percent believe that Begin had the upper hand.

The telephone poll that was commissioned by the Alignment was conducted among a sample of 348 interviewees in the three major cities. The questions and answers are as follows:

Who won the debate? Peres--57 percent; Begin--43 percent.

Who convinced you more? Peres--57 percent; Begin--43 percent.

Who influenced you more into voting for his party? Peres--32 percent; Begin--24 percent.

Of all those polled, 23 percent said they had decided who to vote for even before the debate; 20 percent said that the contestants did not help them decide who to vote for.

The effect of the debate on the "floating votes"--of all those polled, 2/3 who had hesitated on who to vote for before the debate answered that Peres had a stronger influence on them than Begin, that they were influenced to vote for the Alignment rather than for the Likud.

Who would you like to see as the next prime minister? Peres--49 percent; Begin--39 percent; 12 percent did not answer.

The Likud announced that in its poll 80 percent of all polled answered they did not change their minds following the debate. Gid'on Gador, the spokesman of the Likud's elections headquarters, refused to give more precise data on the contents of the poll.

U.S. OFFICIALS SEEN AS HOPING FOR PERES VICTORY

TA280742 Jerusalem POST in English 28 Jun 81 pp 1, 2

[By Wolf Blitzer]

[Excerpts] Washington--The Reagan administration, nearly all influential Democratic and Republican congressmen and most American Jewish leaders are privately hoping that Labor's Shim'on Peres defeats Prime Minister Menahem Begin on Tuesday. This consensus has emerged despite careful attempts to avoid any improper interference in domestic Israeli politics.

Here in Washington, officials are nearly unanimous in their conviction that a Peres government would be flexible in promoting the peace process with Egypt and Israel's other Arab neighbors. There is a widespread fear that American-Israeli relations would suffer if Begin were re-elected.

The political contest in Israel has generated tremendous excitement among the American foreign policy establishment and in the Jewish community. The dramatic gyrations in the polls over the past few months have been monitored closely at the State Department and elsewhere in the U.S. Government.

Latest reports indicating that the match may be too close to call have intensified interest. Interviews with administration officials, congressional observers and American Jewish leaders have demonstrated a clear preference for Peres and the Labor Party.

Rightly or wrongly, there is a sense here that a second-term Begin government, especially one that included Ari'el Sharon as Defence Minister, might take extreme positions on West Bank settlements and other sensitive issues, poisoning Israeli relations with the U.S., Egypt, Western Europe and others. Begin's supporters point out that similar "doom and gloom" scenarios were offered four years ago when Begin was first elected.

What has become a source of considerable concern among Israel's best friends here are the reports of "anti-democratic" tendencies among some of Begin's Likud supporters. The New York TIMES, the Washington POST, the WALL STREET JOURNAL and other major newspapers have reported extensively on the violent demonstrations against Labor and Peres--to the embarrassment of Israel's friends.

Last week's announcement that Yitzhaq Rabin would serve as Defence Minister in a Labor government was generally welcomed. The former prime minister and ambassador to the U.S. still has many friends here. Reagan officials agree that a Peres government would be more willing than Begin to offer a generous definition of Palestinian autonomy, thereby making conclusion of the Camp David peace process more likely.

They have always been receptive to Labor's concept of a Jordanian option for resolving the West Bank issue. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, National Security Adviser Richard Allen, and others have spoken promisingly of pursuing the Jordanian option, if possible. Indeed, should Peres win, some U.S. officials are quietly predicting that Jordan's King Husayn would agree to join Egypt in the peace process with Israel. A victory by Begin, the Americans sense, would preclude any such possibility.

OAU SUMMIT ENDS IN NAIROBI; RESULTS REPORTED

EA281528 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] The 18th ordinary session of the OAU heads of state and government ended early this morning under the chairmanship of His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi. The summit resolved thorny issues of Western Sahara and the situation in the Horn of Africa.

President Moi said at the closing ceremony of the summit: What we need now is material support for the implementation of the issues we have passed at this august assembly. President Moi, who is now the chairman of the 50-member body, chaired the marathon 16-hour sitting of the assembly which wound up its business after adopting the Libyan capital, Tripoli, as the next venue for the OAU summit.

President Moi said: In the name of mother Africa, the OAU should grow from strength to strength given the necessary spirit of brotherhood and solidarity among member states. He urged member states to adhere to the spirit and letter of the organization's charter in order to succeed. As the chairman of the OAU, I shall do everything possible to better the conditions of living of the African people, he told the cheering African leaders at the Kenyatta International Conference Center.

President Moi announced that the assembly had nominated Tanzanian Salim Ahmad Salim as the candidate for the next election of the UN secretary general.

AFP on Major Issues

AB281030 Paris AFP in English 0916 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Nairobi, June 28 (AFP)--The Organisation of African Unity summit agreed here early today to hold a referendum in the Western Sahara, in the presence of a United Nations peace-keeping force, in what appeared to be a major success for the pan-African organisation. If the procedure, agreed after many hours of tough debate, comes to fruition, it will end a five-year-old war in the territory between Moroccan troops and the Algerian-backed Polisario Front guerrillas which has drained Morocco's resources.

The OAU implementation committee--composed of Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Tanzania--which will put through the referendum will have a difficult task. Either party could play for time. A test of the good will of the two sides will be whether they accept the OAU's call for an immediate ceasefire.

The committee is to meet before the end of August after consulting interested parties. These are not specified but presumably include Mauritania, Morocco, Algeria and the Polisario.

Polisario was claiming victory today over the summit decision. A total 26 OAU member states--a majority--had recognised the Polisario-proclaimed Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR), and there was increasing pressure from those who had not done so on Moroccan King Hassan II. The king was also under political and economic pressure at home, as last weekend's food riots in Casablanca demonsrated.

King Hassan has now accepted the idea of a UN peace-keeping force after previously rejecting UN resolutions on the Sahara calling for self-determination, and annexing the former Spanish colony.

The OAU resolution said the peace-keeping force would be present during the organisation and holding of the referendum, and during the elections that would follow. But despite Polisario's victory claim, the king still has a chance of winning the referendum, and it is certain that the proposed process will take time.

A major problem will be to conciliate the rival popualtion claims for the Western Sahara and register the voters. Morocco accepts a Spanish census figure of 74,000, while the Polisario claims a population of 750,000.

The four-day summit also achieved a credible consensus on the other most intractable issue--that of Chad and the presence there of an estimated 10,000 Libyan troops. Although heavily and sometimes violently criticised in the closed sessions, according to conference sources, Libya has emerged quite well from the proceedings.

And in spite of a campaign by certain members--mainly Egypt, Sudan and Ghana--it was agreed that Tripoli be the venue for the 1982 OAU summit.

This means that, in line with OAU custom, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will, as host head of state, be the next OAU chairman.

The summit agreed not to upset the system of rotation by which venues are chosen, and those opposed to Libya were a small minority, especially after this month's sudden rapprochement between the governments in Tripoli and Rabat. Morocco had until then been violently opposed to Libya's candidature. It was also felt that Libya had shown good faith in announcing, also this month, the start of a troop pull-out from Chad, and the heads of state and government were, in the end, satisfied with Libyan assurances of good behaviour at the 1982 meeting.

Although the Libyan intervention in Chad was condemned in closed session, it was also recognised that it had at least brought relative peace to the civil war-ravaged state. Even Egyptian Foreign Minister [as received] Butrus Ghali said that his government, usually a violent critic of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, would accept the consensus if this was in favor of Libya. The summit resolution on Chad thus helped get Libya off the hook in not mentioning it by name.

OAU Secretary-General Edem Kodjo is to organise a conference of donors to seek aid to help rebuild war-shattered Chad and notably to reform the security forces, which would progressivly replace what the resolution described simply as foreign troops.

The resolution also revived the OAU call for a three-nation African peace-keeping force to go to Chad--to be formed by Guinea, Benin and the Congo. Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei said if the force materialised, the Libyan troops would leave immediately.

The summit reached agreement on the more predictable issues of Namibia and sporting contacts with South Africa without great difficulty.

There was tough debate between Ethiopan Foreign Minister Feleki Gedle Giorgis and Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre on the Horn of Africa conflict. Somalia has long-standing territorial claims on parts of Ethiopia and Kenya, although it has dropped its claim on Djibouti.

But the summit was obliged to accept the Ethiopian and Kenyan views, since the African heads of state are unwilling to call into question the principle of the inviolability of borders inherited from colonial administrations.

On sporting contacts with South Africa, the summit threatened all New Zealand sportmen with a boycott if a Springboks rugby team tour of New Zealand was not cancelled.

Over Namibia, the heads of state made their expected condemnation of the U.S. administration of President Ronald Reagan's more sympathetic approach to South Africa, and its apparent willingness to renege on UN Security Council Resolution 435 on the South African administered territory. Resolution 435 calls for UN-supervised independence elections in Namibia after a cease-fire in the guerrilla war there between South African-led forces and the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO).

Tripoli on Next Summit Venue

LD281432 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] The Great 1 September Revolution has scored a great victory at the African summit conference, which concluded its work in Nairobi early this morning. The conference agreed to choose the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah as a venue for the forthcoming conference of OAU presidents and governments. Thus the brother commander of the revolution will assume the chairmanship of this African conference in order to exert greater efforts to keep Africa for the Africans and to insure that there can be no ally for Africa other than itself.

The Nairobi African summit decision to hold the 19th African summit in the Jamahiriyah was met with welcome and approval by the African presidents and delegations participating in the Nairobi summit conference. During the conference's final session at dawn today, the delegations expressed their welcome and support for the Jamahiriyah's offer to play host to the forthcoming OAU session and the assumption of the organization's chairmanship by the brother commander.

Several presidents and delegations registered their appreciation for the stand of the commander of the revolution and the Arab people in support of the African Continent's causes and the sacrifices made by them for the sake of Africa's freedom.

In the face of this African unanimity on this decision, the Egyptian delegation walked out of the conference hall. The JANA correspondent reported that the Egyptian delegation walked out following prolonged applause by the African presidents and delegations who announced their agreement, support and sure desire that the Jamahiriyah be the venue for the 19th conference of the presidents and governments of the OAU.

The Libyan secretary for foreign laiison expressed the Jamahiriyah's welcome and readiness to play host for the forthcoming African summit conference. He said that it is a great honor for our people to play host for struggling Africa. He pointed out that the commander of the revolution and the entire Jamahiriyah people await the great day when they will play host for the commanders and leaders of Africa.

The BBC described the OAU decision to hold its next African summit conference in the Jamahiriyah as a great victory for Libya. The decision has also aroused wide positive reaction in the various fraternal and friendly countries in Africa, the Arab homeland and the whole world.

Resolution on Chad

JN271528 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1520 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Nairobi, 27 Jun (MENA)--The African summit conference now meeting in Nairobi has adopted a resolution concerning the question of Chad stressing the need for African forces to defend the security of Chad.

In the resolution, the conference called for supplying the transitional government there with financial and material aid to expedite the reconstruction of a national army to replace foreign forces, the conference also urged the OAU members and the United Nations to assist the transitional government to reconstruct Chad.

Resolution on Namibia

EA272128 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1740 GMT 27 Jun 81

["Operative paragraphs" of resolution on situation in Namibia issued by OAU summit conference in Nairobi, as described and read by Peter Onu, assistant secretary general of the OAU, at 27 June press conference in Nairobi--recorded]

[Excerpt] 1. [The conference] reaffirms the urgent need for the oppressed people of Namibia to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, including Walvis Bay and the (Penguin) and other offshore islands;

2. Reaffirms that Namibia is the legal responsibility of the UN until genuine self-determination and national independence are achieved in the territory;

3. Endorses the Panama declaration and program of action on Namibia adopted by the UN Council for Namibia on 5 June 1981;

4. Declares that racist terrorist South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, its attempt to annex Walvis Bay, its persistent defiance of the UN, its war of repression being waged against Namibians, its repeated acts of aggression launched from Namibia against independent African states, its colonialist expansion, its policy of apartheid, constitute a serious threat to international peace and security;

5. Condemns fascist South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its attempt to annex Walvis Bay and its blatant refusal to comply with resolutions and decisions of the UN;

6. Strongly condemns the USA, United Kingdom and France for their collusion with the South African racists, as manifested in the triple vetoes in the Security Council where the majority of the world body demonstrated its determination to adopt concrete political and economic measures aimed at isolating terrorist South Africa in order to compel it to vacate Namibia. France is mentioned here for historical purposes because the old government of France used the veto;

7. Further condemns the overt or covert collusion of certain Western countries, in particular the USA, with the southern African racists, which has obstructed the efforts of the international community to achieve this objective;

8. Reaffirms the Security Council Resolution 435 endorsing the UN plan for the independence of Namibia as the only basis for a negotiated settlement of the Namibian problem, and calls for the immediate and unconditional implementation of that resolution without any prevarication, qualification or modification;

9. Rejects the latest sinister schemes by certain members of the Western contact group, in particular the USA, aimed at forcing the international community to abandon Security Council Resolution 435 endorsing the UN plan for the independence of Namibia, and depriving the oppressed Namibian people of their hard won victories in the struggle for national liberation;

10. Expresses its profound dismay as regard the demonstrated unwillingness by certain members of the contact group to carry on with the implementation process which it has itself initiated and to exert the necessary pressure on the racist Pretoria regime to force it to comply with Security Council Resolutions 435 and 439;

11. Rejects attempts by the USA, United Kingdom and France as was the case at the UN Security Council last April to present puppet elements as the representatives of the people of Namibia;

12. Denounces the emergence of the unholy alliance between Pretoria and Washington, characterized by baseless hostility against Angola and their collusion to intensify acts of destabilization in that country as well as to misrepresent the nature of the colonial conflict in Namibia as one of global strategic consideration;

13. Renews its pledge to render material, military, financial political, humanitarian, diplomatic and moral assistance to SWAPO;

14. Condemns the continued illegal exploitation and plundering by racist South Africa and Western transnational corporations of Namibia's natural resources in violation of Decree No 1 of the UN Council for Namibia for the protection of the natural resources of the territory;

15. Condemns also the increasing military build-up by the terrorist pretoria regime in Namibia coupled with the use of mercenaries as well as the conscription of the Namibian youth at gunpoint into the colonial occupation army and paramilitary police;

16. Condemns and rejects racist South Africa's attempt to promote and install a puppet regime in Windhoek with the view to declaring a false independence in Namibia;

17. Reaffirms the fact that due to the intransignence of the illegal occupation regime of Pretoria, the armed struggle remains the most effective course of action for bringing about independence in Namibia;

18. Reaffirms its commitment to the Namibian plan of action and calls upon all member states in order to facilitate its speedy and effective implementation;

19. Urges all friendly countries and (?all the) supporters of the liberation struggles in southern Africa to contribute generously towards the emergency Namibia liberation fund set up by the OAU;

20. Welcomes the establishment of a solidarity front by the Nonaligned Movement to strengthen SWAPO's effort in expediting Namibia's independence;

21. Recommends that effective coordination should as soon as possible be established between the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement in consultation with SWAPO;

22. Calls for a worldwide campaign to be launched to ensure that South Africa is isolated and that comprehensive mandatory sanctions including an oil embargo are imposed against it with the view to forcing it out of Namibia;

23. Reiterates the call for the convening of an emergency special session of the General Assembly on the independence of Namibia during the first week of September 1981, and calls on all OAU member states to participate at ministerial level;

24. Calls upon all friendly countries, national and international organizations to respond immediately and effectively to the appeal by SWAPO and all the frontline states whose security and sovereignty are constantly threatened by racist terrorist South Africa;

25. Recommends the chairman of the 18th assembly of heads of state and governments to launch a worldwide campaign to mobilize financial resources for SWAPO;

26. Expresses its profound gratitude to the UN secretary general for his tireless efforts and for his principled defense of the right to self-determination and independence of the oppressed people of Namibia, and for the initiative he has made to expedite a negotiated settlement in Namibia.

Now, that is the resolution on Namibia, and other important resolutions are those on South Africa; on sporting links with South Africa; Israeli aggression against the Republic of Iraq; Palestine; the Middle East; the proposed establishment of a political security council; Afro-Arab cooperation; Jerusalem; aggression against the Kingdom of Lesotho; sanctions; the OAU defense force; the OAU boundaries commission.

Now, it was decided to establish an ad hoc ministerial committee comprising the following states: Nigeria, Mali Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Angola, and Cameroon to undertake an interdisciplinary in-depth study of the matter, that is, the question of the political security council, in particular its military, political, legal and financial implications taking into consideration the existing technical commissions or committees dealing with similar subjects. That means the OAU defense commission, the boundaries commission--all the work of those commissions would have to be taken into account, and also the charter review commission.

It requires the secretary general to convene the said committee, this ad hoc ministerial committee, and submit a report of its conclusions or findings on the matter to the 41st ordinary session of the Council of Ministers, that is the 20th anniversary of the OAU. The list of countries is not yet complete because the northern group has not submitted its nominations yet, as well as the eastern region of Africa, though we are expecting nominations from the two other regions.

Resolution on Western Sahara

AB281414 Paris AFP in French 1204 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Rabat, 28 Jun (AFP)--here is the text of the resolution adopted on 27 June 1981 in Nairobi on Western Sahara as published by the Moroccan press:

The conference of heads of state and government of the Organization of African Unity, which held its 18th ordinary session in Nairobi, Kenya, from 24 to 27 June 1981,

After examination of the secretary general's report on Western Saharan (Doc AHG/103, XVIII, A) and of the reports of the fifth and sixth sessions of the ad-hoc committee of heads of state on Western Sahara (Doc AHG/103, XVIII, B) and AHG/103, XVIII, C) respectively,

After hearing the statements of His Majesty King Hassan II, the heads of state of Mauritania and Algeria as well as those of various heads of state and government and various heads of delegations,

In satisfaction with the solemn decision by His Majesty King Hassan II to accept the organization of a referendum in Western Sahara to enable the people of that territory to exercise their self-determination rights,

In satisfaction also with the acceptance by His Majesty King Hassan II of the recommendation of the 6th session of the heads of state ad-hoc committee on Western Sahara contained in Document AHG/103, XVIII, B, clause I, as well as his promise to cooperate with the ad-hoc committee in the search for a just, peaceful and lasting solution.

Recalling these preceding resolutions and decisions on the Western Saharan issue,

1) adopts the secretary general's report on Western Sahara and those on the 5th and 6th sessions of the ad-hoc committee of heads of state on Western Saharan, and ratifies the recommendations contained in Document AHG/103 (XVIII),

2) is satisfied with the solemn promise by His Majesty King Hassan II to accept the organization of a referendum in the Western Saharan territory,

3) has decided to set up an action committee vested with full powers and comprising the following countries: Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Tanzania, to ensure the implementation of the ad-hoc committee's reccommendation, with the cooperation of the parties concerned,

4) invites the warring factions to observe an immediate cease-fire and launches an appeal to the action committee to see to the application of the cease-fire without delay,

5) asks the action committee to meet before the end of August 1981 to draw up the modalities and all other details concerning a cease-fire as well as the organization and the holding of a referendum, with the cooperation of the warring factions,

6) congratulates the ad-hoc committee of heads of state on Western Sahara for its praiseworthy efforts in seeking a peaceful solution to the Western Saharan problem. [Paris AFP in French at 1746 GMT on 28 June transmits the text of the points contained in the resolution on the issue of the Western Sahara in which point 6 reads: "Asks the UN, in collaboration with the OAU, to furnish a peace-keeping force which would be stationed in the Western Sahara with the goal of keeping the peace during the organization and (?carrying out) of the referendum and the subsequent elections." The latter AFP report goes on to add the following two points:

[7) Gives the action committee mandate to take, with the participation of the UN, all necessary measures to guarantee the carrying out of a general and fair referendum for self-determination by the people of the Western Sahara;

[8) Asks the action committee to remember the debates of the 18th ordinary session on the matter of the Western Sahara during the exercise of its mandate and, to this end, invites the secretary general of the OAU to put the text of these debates at the disposition of the committee]

LEADERS ADDRESS OAU SUMMIT ON SAHARA, CHAD ISSUES

Sassou-Nguesso Address

AB261602 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Excerpts] War is going on in the Sahara and in Chad: These conflicts still constitute the main concern of the African heads of state who have been meeting in Nairobi since 24 June.

It has been confirmed that important problems concerning our continent's political and economic emancipation were discussed during the audience President Denis Sassou-Nguesso this morning granted to the OAU secretary general shortly before the resumption of the summit meeting. [passage indistinct] As we have earlier announced, the People's Republic of the Congo yesterday addressed the 18th summit. In his address, the chairman of the Central Committee restated Congo's stand on the burning issues now facing our continent. On the political scene, the president reviewed the numerous victories won by the African people [words indistinct]. The situation in Namibia remains the greatest concern of the people's Republic of the Congo, he said, adding: We must therefore guarantee the country's right to independence.

[Begin Sassou-Nguesso recording] Africa must be aware of the dangers threatening it. Our continent had been subjected to the slave trade and colonial domination. We must now be conscious of present and future dangers. The immediate danger is the desire of the Pretoria regime to maintain southern Africa under its domination and to reconquer the liberated countries in the south of our continent. [passage indistinct]

We are anxious to remind the Western countries that after the slave trade and the colonial conquest which made 100 million victims, the African Continent is being threatened by a new danger of genocide; the imperialist powers have been arming South Africa with the result that a threat of extermination by nuclear arms in now hanging over millions of Africans. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

King Hassan Speech

LD262242 Rabat Map in French 1530 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Full text of speech given by King Hassan at the 26 June session of the OAU Conference of heads of state and government in Nairobi]

[Text] Nairobi, 26 Jun (MAP)--Your Excellency Mr Daniel arap Moi, president of the Republic of Kenya, current chairman of the OAU.

Mr President of the republic and great friend:

We want, first of all, to congratulate you quite sincerely on your election as chairman of our OAU. Your perspicacity, your clear-sightedness and your elevated sense of responsibility will enable you, we are certain, to lead our organization towards its noble objectives and to ensure its proceedings the success which they deserve.

You may count upon the total and sincere collaboration and participation of Morocco in coping with all current and future problems and in loyally assisting you in the search for their solution in an authentically African spirit which will guarantee and safeguard our personality.

Such has been and remains our state of mind and our will.

The liberation of Africa and the affirmation of its identity are not the consequence of spontaneous generation. They are, on the contrary, only the culmination of a long struggle courageously conducted by our peoples led by lucid and highly responsible chiefs.

As you know, Morocco was the first to make an active and sincere contribution in the building of our continent. It was always on the side of our pioneers who blazed the path of liberty for the peoples of Africa.

As early as January 1961, in fact, Morocco, under the leadership of its late King Mahammed V, organized and hosted the Casablanca conference. Illustrious men such as President An-Nasir, President Modibo Keita, President Nkhrumah, President Sekou Toure, President Ferhat Abbasm, Mr El Alam, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Libya, M Perera, ambassador extraordinary of Ceylon, took part in it. Their faith in the future of Africa as well as their firm and unshakable determination to liberate its peoples from any overlordship was the foundation for the success of this conference.

Two years later, these same men, animated with a spirit of sacrifice and with the same abnegation, created our OAU which was to be the tool for the final achievement of the independence of our peoples of Africa and the most effective instrument with which to lead the African towards his destiny as a free and worthy man.

You will therefore understand Morocco's legitimate pride for having always been at the forefront of the struggle waged by authentic African chiefs in order to achieve the culmination of history and the extension to our continent of what was for a long time the privilege of Europe.

A philosophy has thus established itself, based on virtue, consisting essentially of not denaturing, and still less, disowning what constitutes the essence of our personality.

At least it is in this spirit and untiringly pursuing these noble objectives that we have always understood the nature of the part which each of us was called upon to play.

Has Morocco always been properly understood and have its efforts been justly recompensed? History will tell us, just as it will testify to the sincere, though discreet, policy which we have regularly pursued in concert with other African heads of state in order to spare Africa the lacerations and division to which certain ill-considered actions eminently harmful to its properly understood interests risk exposing it.

Respecting the principles of the UN Charter, faithful to the objectives assigned to our OAU, we have always forbidden ourselves any interference in the internal affairs of other countries, just as we have always fought against any spirit of domination and against any desire for hegemony.

And when examining the multifarious problems facing the OAU, we have always endeavored to seek out the just solution most in accordance with legality and legitimacy.

Among the problems debated today within our OAU is that of the Western Sahara.

We do not intend here to outline once again the history of the decolonization of this part of our territory, unjustly complicated by the fact that Morocco was the object of double colonization. It will suffice for us to say that since Morocco achieved independence in March 1956, we have never ceased claiming these territories just as we have never ceased demanding their return to the motherland from which they were detached only because of the colonial experience.

Later, in January 1961, at the time of the Casablanca conference, the then independent countries of Africa--the Republic of Egypt, Libya, Ghana, Mali, Guinea and Algeria, which was still colonized and represented by the provisional government of the Algerian republic--rallied to us unconditionally in adopting a resolution affirming the support of all these states for our struggle for the decolonization of the whole of our territory.

Later still, in September 1961, an identical resolution was adopted in Belgrade at the meeting of the conference of nonaligned countries of which Morocco is proud to be a founding member.

With Spain persisting in its attitude of obstinate refusal, we found ourselves compelled and forced to bring our complaint before the International Court of Justice at The Hague. The latter, in its celebrated consultative opinion dated 16 October 1975, recognized purely and simply and with force and pertinence an existence of the historic right of our kingdom to the territory of the Western Sahara, then under Spanish occupation.

At all stages and at all levels we made a point of associating Africa in the search for the desired solution.

At the International Court of Justice, Morocco asked for and obtained, through an interim judgement, the appointment of an ad hoc judge representing Morocco in the composition of the court. We proposed, and the court approved, the nomination of Judge-President Boni, then president of the Supreme Court of the Ivory Coast.

Previously, the United Nations had sent a visiting mission to the Sahara. Its president was also an African in the person of Mr Simeon Ake, today minister of foreign affairs of the Ivory Coast.

Once decolonization had been put into effect through the Madrid agreement which transferred to Morocco sovereignty over the Western Sahara, the fact that it belonged to the motherland was unequivocally reaffirmed by the will of the inhabitants living on its soil. This manifestation of will took various forms, all as striking as possible.

First of all, the only Saharan assembly, the Jemaam, which had the character of an authentic representative body under the Spanish occupation, completed the decolonization process by solemnly declaring that the Sahara formed an integral part of the kingdom.

Later, free elections enabled the Saharans to clearly manifest their desire to remain attached to Morocco.

Finally and most important, all the provinces of the recovered Sahara several times undertook acts of allegiance to us, such allegiance under traditional Moroccan law being expressed in an act by which a citizen declares his indefeatible link with the whole of the national community represented by the sovereign, Amir al Mouminine.

Thus, in the eyes of Morocco, the legality and legitimacy of the fact that the Western Sahara belongs to the Moroccan community have been firmly established. While Morocco may be willing to subject this to verification, it cannot accept that they be considered null and void.

However, the problem of the Sahara has nonetheless been brought up at the level of the OAU. Wishing to avoid all useless polemics, we shall say nothing regarding who is responsible for this and their intentions.

We feel that this problem is among those that will considerably slow down the positive dynamic of the entire policy of the OAU and risk jeopardizing the future of our organization, if steps are not taken to prevent this.

Consequently, because we want with all the force of our will to save our African community from what threatens it with laceration and division, because we want untiringly to conserve the OAU's image as a coherent, aware and responsible organization, we have decided to give consideration to a supervised referendum the procedures of which would simultaneously respect the objectives of the latest recommendations of the ad hoc committee--the committee of wisemen--and Morocco's conviction of its legitimate rights. Thus, Morocco, regardless of what it may cost, once again gives proof of its total willingness and especially its firm determination to remain a militant and useful member of the OAU, acting untiringly for the triumph of the principles recorded in its charter.

By deciding to find a solution furnished by the practice of a referendum, highly valued in Africa and advocated by its wise men, we respond first of all to the wishes of and the requests made by numerous friendly heads of state--African, Arab and European.

These requests which have been made to us, the quality of the men, the illustriousness of those who made them to us, would suffice by themselves, if this were still necessary, to indicate the dimensions of the problem with which we are confronted.

Those men who exhorted us--we owe it to them to mention them.

On the African plane they were: the president of the Republic of the Ivory Coast, the president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, the president of the Republic of Cameroon, the president of the Republic of Gabon and the president of the Republic of Senegal.

The Arab countries addressed themselves to us via the king of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the king of the Kingdom of Jordan, the president of the Republic of Iraq and the shaykh amir of the United Arab Emirates.

From Europe we received a request from two permanent members of the Security Council--the president of the French Republic and the prime minister of Great Britain; the chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany; the king of Spain; and the president of the Italian Republic.

Thus it appeared to us that the size of our problem marked by the convergence of so many great spirits around the same approach obviously exceeded any sensitivity and would permit it to be overcome, however legitimate it may be.

By doing this, Morocco is acting as a loyal member of the African community, anxious above all for the superior interests of our continent.

We do not doubt that the entire world, and more particularly our brother heads of state participating in the present Nairobi summit, as well as the other heads of state who have urged us to adopt a spirit of overcoming our sensitivity, will appreciate at its just value the positive and constructive attitude adopted by Morocco, and we hope that this attitude, in conformity with the spirit of our organization, will effectively contribute to putting an end to the situation prevailing in our subregion.

Please accept, Mr President of the republic and great friend, the assurance of our very high consideration.

Bendjedid Speech

LD262346 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Reporter's dispatch from Nairobi on Speech by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid at OAU summit conference]

[Excerpt] At the beginning of his speech, the president of the republic thanked Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi and the people of Kenya for the warm welcome accorded to all the delegations taking part in the conference. President Chadli Benjedid extended congratulations to Mozambique President Samora Machel and Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka on the national day of their two countries.

Afterward, President of the Republic Brother Chadli Bendjedid made a full analysis of the Saharan issue. He referred to the efforts made to solve it, particularly those of the committee of wisemen. President Chadli Bendjedid expressed his appreciation and satisfaction with the persistent work of the committee on the Western Sahara to find a just and peaceful solution to the conflict in northwest Africa.

About the ways that may lead to a just solution to the Saharan issue, President Chadli Bendjedid recalled the three basic and main points which would ensure solving the problem on the bases of justice and peace. They are: The right of the Saharan people to self-determination; quite freely holding general and free referendums on the basis of one man, one vote; and a general and immediate cease-fire in order to create a favorable atmosphere to hold the referendum.

The president of the republic touched upon the king of Morocco's proposals concerning the Saharan issue, and reaffirmed Algeria's unchanging and principled attitude which fully conforms to the international resolutions, namely, to support and back the Western Sahara people's right to self-determination by way of holding a free and general referendum. The UN Organization and the OAU recommended the holding of such a referendum.

President Chadli Bendjedid affirmed that Algeria believes the Saharan people will express their will. The president of the republic and secretary general of the party observed that the Moroccan king's statement is considered a step forward toward peace, security, stability and harmony between the two fraternal Saharan and Moroccan peoples. He noted that this peace might be near.

Touching on a referendum in the Western Sahara, President Chadli Bendjedid affirmed that the referendum on self-determination is meaningless if not built on freedom and honesty. In this connection, he put forward several necessary conditions on complete respect for careful implementation of the recommendations, and he affirmed Algeria's readiness to contribute to the solution of the problem. He gave as an example Algeria's role in bringing about reconciliation between the Mauritanian Islamic Republic and the SDAR.

The President noted that suspending the decolonization of the Western Sahara is considered as seriously undermining peace, stability and security in northwest Africa. He affirmed that this also undermines the prospects of development in our countries. The president expressed the hope that the aspiration of the two fraternal Moroccan and Saharan peoples to establish amity and concord and realise understanding between them, will be achieved. He explained that the dynamic of fraternal cooperation will begin with what ensures the development and advancement of our countries.

Numayri Address

JN262029 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1925 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Nairobi, 26 Jun (SUNA)--In nis speech today during the evening session of the OAU summit conference being held in the Jomo Kenyatta Hall, Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri asserted that differences among the coalition groups in Chad have intensified, particularly in the wake of the clashes in Abeche in April during which the Libyan forces intervened on the side of one of the groups they support, crushed the forces opposing them in Abeche and shelled the town with planes and heavy artillery, destroying a large part of it and killing hundreds of civilians.

President Numayri added: Libya continued its game of fanning the flames of sedition among the Chadian factions so that they would not unite in one front. As a result of this action, Ndjamena itself is still tense and does not rule out the renewal of clashes in it. Furthermore, the preparations of one of these factions have reached their peak and it is only waiting for the green light from the Libyans before crushing the other factions. President Numayri added: The Libyans know that Chadian unity means the end of Libya's expansionist colonialism and of Al-Qadhdhafi's dreams of a Libyan empire.

He said: More than a year has passed since Libya blatantly interfered in the Chadian dispute and sent regular ground and airborne troops to champion one of the parties to the conflict. Due to the silence of the majority of African states and the collusion of others, it succeeded in imposing its full military control throughout Chad. This took place in the sight and hearing of the OAU, which did not exert any efforts to stop the Libyan intervention in Chad, despite Sudan's recurrent contacts with the Committee of Twelve to convene to compel Libya to respect the Lagos agreement, which stipulated frankly that the states of the initiative should not intervene militarily or otherwise in the Chadian conflict. President Numayri proposed to the OAU chairman to convene this meeting in Khartoum in view of its close association with the developments of this issue and of the seriousness of the Libyan intervention in this issue.

President Numayri said: Al-Qadhdhafi tricked the OAU by promising President Shagari to attend a mini-summit in Nigeria attended by Nigeria, Cameroon, Libya, Chad and Algeria. He did not keep his promise, although Sudan had objected to the convocation of this mini-summit because it bypasses the Committee of Twelve, which had been entrusted by the OAU to solve the Chadian problem. President Numayri added that he informed President Shagari that he would not spare any effort in supporting the provisions and principles of the OAU Charter in this regard.

Referring to the quadripartite summit of the OAU chairman and the presidents of Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and Libya, President Numayri said: This summit failed and did not reach any tangible results due to Libya's insistence on keeping its occupation forces in Chad, claiming that Chad was exposed to a foreign invasion from Sudan. He wondered: When did Sudan invade a neighboring state and when did it have any ambitions in Chad or elsewhere in Africa? When was Sudan a factor for instability in fraternal neighboring countries? President Numayri added: Sudan has never severed and will never sever its relations with more than 10 African and 7 Arab countries because, as everyone knows, Sudan adheres to the policy of accord and good-neighbor relations.

On Sudan's continued warning against the Libyan schemes in Chad, President Numayri said that this is not intended as revenge on Libya but as a confrontation of Libya's expansionist schemes in Chad as well as in other African states. President Numayri added that these Libyan schemes in Chad started to crystallize during the reign of late President Tombalbaye, specifically when the Libyan forces occupied the northern part of Chad claiming that it was an integral part of Libyan territory and the French and Italian colonialists in collusion had sliced that part from the Libyan territory and appended it to Chad. President Numayri added that Libya had not denied its occupation of the northern sector of Chad dispite its full awareness of the OAU decision to preserve and maintain the border lines as marked during the colonialist era in Africa.

President Numayri added that Chad had complained to the OAU to this effect and that we all remember the committee which the OAU formed to discuss this dispute, the committee of which Sudan was a member. President Numayri stressed that the Libyan schemes did not start with the recent invasion of Chad but were preceded by premeditated planning a long time ago. Some of the African states, President Numayri added, did not become aware of the real Libyan objectives until after the declaration of the Libyan-Chadian merger unity which followed the Libyan occupation of Chad. This explains Sudan's warning.

President Numayri said that, after the Libyan occupation of Chad, the OAU remembers that once it had formed a 12-man committee to discuss the Chadian issue, entrusted with exerting all efforts to end the bloody dispute in Chad. Thus, the OAU had the choice of either accepting the fait accompli or summoning the 12-man committee for a meeting. President Numayri added that the committee actually did meet in Lagos and issued a frail statement despite the fact that seven of the committee members expressed their reservations about it.

President Numayri continued to review the history of the Chadian issue and said that, after the declaration of the Libyan-Chadian merger unity, a conference was held in Lome which requested Libya to withdraw its forces from Chad without delay, to be replaced by African forces. As expected, Libya reacted by announcing that the Lome meeting's resolutions were not binding and that Lome's resolutions were not worth the paper on which they were printed.

The president added that southern Chad is completely isolated from northern Chad, to the point that one can say that there are two states within Chad, especially since Wadal Abdel Kadir Kamougue preferred, in light of the Libyan plots against his country, to tighten his control over the southern part of Chad so it wouldn't be swallowed by the Libyans. Kamougue did this even though he had not yet announced the separation of southern Chad from northern Chad, but he recently delivered a speech in which he condemned the Libyan occupation of his country and the occupation forces' sabotage in Chad.

President Numayri then wondered, after becoming aware of all these facts about the situation in Chad, who would dare to say that the war in Chad had come to an end and that peace had been restored to the country, as if the Chadian issue had been resolved in the most proper way by Libya's occupation of the northern part of Chad and by Kamougue's control over the southern part.

President Numayri held the OAU responsible for achieving a just and urgent settlement for the Chadian issue since Chad is an African state and since, most of all, it is in danger of disappearing from the map. President Numayri warned that Libyan expansionist schemes constitute a threat to all independent African states including Sudan, Niger, Cameroon, Nigeria and Central Africa. President Numayri drew attention to Libya's sabotage in every African state.

President Numayri asked for the unconditional withdrawal of Libyan forces from Chad, to be replaced by an African peacekeeping force formed from among OAU member-states. President Numayri also called for holding a real reconciliation in Chad and for holding free elections to select a permanent government. President Numayri stressed that Sudan would not hesitate to give all the necessary guarantees including the stationing of African forces on the Chadian-Sudanese border to ensure Sudan's neutrality.

Machel Address

EA271808 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] President Samora Machel addressed the 18th ordinary summit of the heads of state and government of the OAU in Nairobi, Kenya yesterday. During his speech, our president congratulated King Hassan II of Morocco for agreeing to hold a referendum on the Saharan question. The Mozambique leader considered the Moroccan king's position as a recognition of the legitimate right of the Saharan people to construct their destiny freely. He hailed Morocco for taking courage and listening to the voice of justice and reason--the voice of Africa. The voice of Africa is strong and rising to gale force, the Mozambique head of state said.

The Mozambique leader praised the committee of wisemen for its steady efforts this year which have helped reason and justice to triumph. Turning to the Saharan people, President Samora Machel greeted them with deep emotion, love and special respect for the sacrifices of the men who, arms in hand, are fighting for freedom and independence, thus affirming themselves as a people and winning the respect of all.

Dealing with the problems of a referendum, President Samora Machel stressed that we Mozambicans know well how to value and appreciate (?what is under way). But the assembly should not end without clarifying the objective of the referendum and its modalities and conditions. He also said the Kingdom of Morocco and the Polisario will have to agree on the modalities and assure each other of the withdrawal of the Moroccan troops and administration apparatus.

President Samora Machel proposed that the committee of the wisemen should draft a resolution to be analysed and approved by the summit.

Libyan Secretary's Speech

LD272056 Tripoli JANA in English 1740 GMT 27 Jun 81

["Speech by Foreign Secretary at OAU Summit"--JANA headline]

[Text] Nairobi, 27 Jun (JANA)--The foreign secretary condemned the Sudanese leader, his policy, imperialist connection and his criminal actions against the Sudanese people and its progressive forces.

Speaking at the 18th OAU summit here yesterday, he said Numayri is facing a tumultuous popular uprising which, together with the deterioration of the country's economic and social situation, has made him lose his senses. "The rail workers are on strike, as well as the judges and barristers. There is also mutiny in the ranks of the Sudanese Armed Forces, all of which has rendered Sudan a lawless country. Numayri himself has abolished all laws and now rules with a grip of iron," he said.

The foreign secretary condemned Numayri's intervention in the internal affairs of Chad in an attempt to disrupt Chad and African stability and security. He said: "Numayri has taken advantage of the Chad situation to tear apart the Chadian people supported in this by American imperialism."

He summed up Numayri's role in Chad as destructive from the beginning. He said Numayri encouraged mutiny and armed all those who succumbed to his call in a bid to tear apart Chadian unity.

The foreign secretary pointed out that President Goukouni Oueddei had stated his gratitude and appreciation for the Jamahiriyah and its leadership for its response to the Chadian Government's call for help to end the civil war in the country and restore peace and security.

He said: "In spite of this, Numayri and his American imperialist backers allege that the situation in Chad has not yet stabilised and that the civil war there continues. This is a false allegation.

"Numayri is seeking, through the perpetration of such lies, to cover his efforts of attempting to bring about instability in Chad especially after his regime chose to align itself with Israel and its agents in the region."

He added: "The Sudanese regime has not respected the Lagos agreement, and has encouraged the butcher Habre and supplied him with Israeli arms to undermine the agreement... Whereas, the Jamahiriyah responded to the OAU's call at the Freetown by providing aid to the legitimate government of Chad."

The foreign liaison secretary reminded listeners of the support given by the Jamahiriyah that saved Numayri from the gallows, only to be repaid with ingratitude.

He said African leaders are witness to all this, and added that the Jamahiriyah holds unshakeable principles vis-a-vis Africa and its struggling people. In this respect, the secretary said Libya is a participant in more than 80 joint African companies and sixteen development banks.

He said: "We in the Jamahiriyah are not prophets of turmoil, but of peace and security... Africa knows this and is also perfectly aware of the Sudanese regime's link with Israel. Africa's peoples also know who Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is and who the Sudan's ruler is."

The foreign liaison secretary also spoke of the deep historic, religious and familial ties linking the Libyan and Chadian peoples, confirming that these links are a legitimate basis for popular unity between them. He said: "If the peoples of both countries set their sights on such unity, then neither Numayri nor U.S. intelligence which is behind him, can stop it... We are supporters of unity between peoples... If the collective will of both the Libyan and Chadian peoples is set on unity and this is in accordance with the principles and Charter of the Organization of African Unity, then we shall by all means seek unity."

The foreign liaison secretary called on the conference to hold the Sudanese regime responsible for any disruption to peace and security in Chad after Numayri's open declaration to the conference that the war in Chad had not yet ended, proving his interference with imperialist backing, in the internal affairs of Chad.

He continued: "Neither Numayri nor his American masters or his Israeli backers can prevent the Chadian people from gaining victory and realising security, progress and stability in the country... Everyone knows that the hireling Sudanese regime will not last long..."

JANA on Goukouni Speech

LD271936 Tripoli JANA in English 1736 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Nairobi, 27 Jun (JANA)--The head of the provisional Chadian national government, President Goukouni Oueddei said he insists that the Libyan Arab forces should remain in Chad. In a speech delivered to the Organization of African Unity conference in Nairobi, he said the continued deployment of Libyan troops in his country is essential for countering external dangers faced by Chad.

President Oueddei praised the role of Libyan Arab forces in Chad and affirmed their efforts in bringing back peace and security to the strife-torn country.

GOUKOUNI ADDRESSES JOURNALISTS ON LIBYAN TROOPS

LD271940 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad has said in Nairobi that when the OAU provides an alternative peacekeeping force in his country as agreed in Lagos, then Libyan troops will leave Chad. Addressing pressmen in Nairobi, President Oueddei said the presence of Libyan troops in Chad is a bilateral agreement betweeen the two countries. He added that Chad does not have troops capable of guaranteeing peace and security, adding that once such forces are available the Libyans will leave.

Saying that the Nairobi summit was a victory for Chad, the Chadian leader praised the OAU leaders for resolving to help Chad's reconstruction. He told the pressmen that there would be no reconciliation between him and his rival former Defense Minister Hissein Habre.

SDAR MINISTER CALLS HASSAN PROPOSAL 'PERNICIOUS'

AB261551 Paris AFP in French 1401 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 26 Jun (AFP)--SDAR Minister of Foreign Affairs Ibrahim Hakim said Friday that Moroccan King Hassan II has come to ask the OAU to legitimize Moroccan military occupation of the SDAR. Mr Hakim stated in substance, our reaction to the show which the Morrocccan king has just performed before the OAU can be summed up as follows: The king has merely come to ask Africa in a pernicious formula to legitimize his military occupation of the SDAR.

How arrogant and how contemptuous it is to ask Africa to disavow itself by giving up the cardinal principles of its charter and by satisfying Moroccan expansionism, Mr Hakim added. He stated that this is a challenge that the heads of state of our continent will inevitably take up.

In conclusion, Mr Hakim stressed that Hassan II's intentions and maneuvers have been once again unveiled, this time before a great witness, the whole of Africa.

EGYPT'S GHALI COMMENTS ON SUMMIT PROCEEDINGS

NC261539 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has said that Egypt welcomes Africa's resolution not to condemn the Camp David accord and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. He said that this resolution is a new effort within the diplomatic moves toward peace. He added that Egypt will maintain its efforts to bring about a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East backed by the African states and that this lays increased responsibility upon Egypt to continue its efforts for a comprehensive settlement of the crisis. He noted that the African role to drive the Egyptian efforts will proceed alongside the European role.

The African summit conference this morning discussed the situation in the Western Sahara and the conflict between Morocco and Algeria over the Sahara. The session started with an address by Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure who asked Morocco to accept the principle of a referendum for solving the conflict. King Hassan II of Morocco then declared Morocco's agreement on the referendum and said that this was in response to the recommendations by the African wise men.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has told our correspondent that proceeding from the firm Egyptian policy for solving conflicts through peaceful means and within the African framework, Egypt welcomes the initiative made by the king of Morocco for a referendum in the Western Sahara to determine the destiny of its people. He added that Egypt regards this step as a step along the road to peace and the settlement of conflicts through peaceful means. Dr Ghali expressed the hope that the OAU and its committees will be able to draw up the framework for holding the referendum in the Western Sahara.

The Mauritanian president denounced Moroccan interference in Mauritania's affairs and expressed his support for the Moroccan initiative. The summit conference will resume its meetings this afternoon to conclude the discussion of the Moroccan-Algerian conflict.

Opposes Tripoli Summit

NC272001 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1825 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Nairobi, 27 Jun (MENA)--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has said that the Arab Republic of Egypt was against holding the next African summit conference in Tripoli, Libya, not only because Libya does not respect the OAU Charter but also because it plays a negative role in Africa and interferes in the domestic affairs of its states. At a press conference he held in Nairobi today, Dr Butrus Ghali added that convening the summit in Tripoli will reflect this Libyan stand, particularly with respect to the Libyan interference. He said: We, Egypt, represent one vote and if the African states decide to go to Tripoli we will respect their decision, but I still hope that we will not go to Tripoli.

Answering another question on the same subject, Dr Butrus Ghali said: I do not know whether or not the African states will make the convening of the summit in Tripoli conditional upon Libya's withdrawal from Chad. All that I can say is that we are against holding the summit in Tripoli, whether Libya withdraws from Chad or not, because Libya was not interfering only in Chad, but in 12 African states. Moreover, there are no relations between Libya and 14 African states, including Egypt.

Answering a quwstion about the tense situation between Syria and Israel, Dr Ghali said: We are working for peace and for solving all world problems peacefully. We will do our utmost to solve the tense situation between Israel and Syria in a peaceful way. Ghali disclosed that Egypt has played a role behind the scenes in this respect in the past few months.

Ghali asserted that Egypt was against war and military confrontation and believes that all obstacles and international problems could be surmounted through negotiations.

Dr Ghali termed the African organizafion's resolution on the Middle East as a positive one, having the spirit of Freetown, and said: I have called on Africa to adopt a new role to help Arab rapprochment and solve the differences among the Arab states.

Regarding Egypt's role in Africa, Ghali outlined that this role started more than 20 years ago and is still continuing, in assisting the African countries needing our assistance, as in the case with the SWAPO organization.

Regarding the multinational force in Sinai, Ghali said that he would leave the first week of July for Latin America for talks with some countries to take part in this force.

Concluding his press conference, Ghali said that the African summit in Nairobi was positive and constructive and was an opportunity for exchanging views and for consulting the Africans regarding what concerns us all.

APS REPORTS MAURITANIAN PROPOSALS AT OAU SUMMIT

LD271924 Algiers APS in English 1034 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Nairobi, 27 Jun (APS)--The Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit has since Wednesday centered its works on the Western Sahara question. In his report to the international press, the OAU spokesman, Peter Onu said that during yesterday's morning session, King Hassan II of Morocco delivered a speech in which he recalled the Moroccan theses as regards the Western Sahara question, and announced his agreement for "a supervised referendum in Western Sahara."

Mr Peter Onu indicated that Mauritanian President Khouna Ould Haydala also intervened to say [word indistinct] had been the victim of a Moroccan inspired destablization attempt.

The Mauritanian president affirmed that despite bitterness, his country is ready to forget the past, and contribute to the peace-process in the region. Mr Haydala declared certain conditions should be gathered to establish a real peace.

1) A solemn and immediate declaration before the OAU summit to be made by the three Western-Sahara borderlands and by the Polisario in which they pledge to collaborate to the holding as soon as possible of a referendum of self-determination, under sponsorship a neutral force, and the control of the UN, OAU, and in conditions to be set up by the ad-hoc committee.

2) The solemn commitment of the three borderlands and the Polisario Front to respect the will freely expressed by the Sahrawi people as well as his territorial integrity as inherited from Spanish colonialism, on the basis of the UN Resolution 1514.

3) The appointment by the summit of neutral interimary administration including 3 to 5 member-states of the ad-hoc committee expected to launch as soon as possible contacts between Morocco and the Polisario Front.

These contacts aim at carrying out the necessary measures for the preparation of a consultation i.e.: an immediate cease-fire, the withdrawal of troops from certain points to be determined and their replacement by neutral forces, the control of public life in Western-Sahara by the neutral interim administration.

In his turn, Madagascar's Didier Ratsiraka analysed the legal aspects of the Sahrawi problem, with a particular stress on conclusions of the Hague court as well as recommendations and resolutions of the international instances in charge of this question. The Malagasy president advocated the total withdrawal of the Moroccan troops and administration.

Malian Foreign Minister Alioune Blondin intervened to back the Mauritanian proposals.

NIGERIA, OTHERS TO STUDY AFRICAN SECURITY COUNCIL

AB280736 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Nigeria is one of the seven countries to serve on the OAU ad hoc committee which is to study the issue of the setting up of an African security council. Others are Mali, Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Angola and Cameroon. This was announced in Nairobi, Kenya, by the assistant secretary general of the OAU, Dr Peter Onu, while briefing newsmen in Nairobi. He stated that the committee would study the proposal and report to the organization at its next summit, on the anniversary of the OAU in September.

POLISARIO WANTS MEETING TO BEGIN REFERENDUM

AB261043 Paris AFP in French 0729 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Nairobi, 28 Jun (AFP)--On Sunday morning the Polisario asked the OAU ad hoc committee to take the appropriate measures to arrange meeting of the two warring groups in order to adopt the organization's conditions and modalities for a referendum in Western Sahara.

This request follows the decision taken by the 18th summit of the pan-African organisation on Saturday to carry out a referendum and elections in Western Sahara with the assistance of the United Nations and the OAU.

Mr Mohamed Abdel Aziz, secretary general of the Polisario and the chairman of the commanding council of the revolution of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) stressed in a statement that this request of the Saharan Government is motivated by its constant desire for peace and sincere cooperation with the OAU and its wish for a peaceful and lasting solution to the conflict that opposes the SDAR to the Kingdom of Morocco.

Mr Abdel Aziz said that it is evident from the decision on the decolonization of the Western Sahara, adopted by the OAU summit that the king of Morocco admits that he is committing aggression against the SDAR in spite of the principles of the Charters of the OAU, the United Natons and the right of self-determination. By recognizing this admission, the 18th summit unanimously reaffirmed the legitimate rights of the Saharan people, he said.

SOMALIA REJECTS OAU REPORT ON HORN OF AFRICA

EA272212 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] The OAU Summit in Nairobi today adopted the recommendation of the OAU's good offices committee on the Ethiopia-Somalia border dispute. The adoption of the report followed a successful all-afternoon session of the 5-member body chaired by the chairman, His Excellency Daniel arap Moi.

Recommendations of the eight-member good offices committee include the fact that Eritrea and the Ogaden should remain integral part of Ethiopia and that all OAU member states should respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the states.

The report also called for noninterference in the internal affairs of state, peaceful settlements of disputes and opposition to any activities that are aimed at subverting governments of other member states. It also stressed the inviolability of borders of member states ascertained at the time of independence.

The Somali president, Siad Barre, vehemently rejected the committee's report and cautioned that its adoption would result in bloodshed in the Horn of Africa. The Somali leader argued that there has never been a defined boundary between his country and Ethiopia. He said his government adhered to the OAU Charter in respect of fighting for self-determination of African peoples.

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, who submitted the report to the assembly, said the issue of border disputes does not cover claims over whole provinces of another country by another. So far the summit has resolved other issues, including those of Western Sahara and Chad.

Further Report

EA281556 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] President Siad Barre of Somalia declared last night that he had no territorial ambitions or claims on Kenya but at the same time expressed reluctance in accepting the recommendations of the good offices committee on the Ethiopian-Somali conflict. The committee called for strict adherence to the charter of the OAU as pertains to territorial integrity of states and respect for boundaries as inherited from colonial powers.

Speaking on the last day of the OAU summit in Nairobi, President Barre tried in vain to have the good offices committee shelved. His efforts to enlist the support of Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere failed when the Tanzanian leader told the assembly that he could not understand why there should be border disputes. On this point, he said, he differed with President Barre.

Kenya's vice president and minister of finance, Mr Mwai Kibaki, who was leader of the Kenyan delegation, said that although the Somali leader claimed that he adhered to the charter of the organization which stipulated that the territory of every country will be that area of land at the independence of each state, Somalia had an intention to extend her borders to embrace regions of her neighbors.

Mr Kibaki explained that Somalia has recognized the boundaries and territorial integrity of Djibouti but wanted to extend her tentacles across Ethiopia and Kenya.

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, who submitted the report to the assembly, supported Kenya's stand and said that the issue of border dispute does not cover claims of the whole province of a country by another.

The good offices committee comprises Tanzania, Lesotho, Cameroon, Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal and the Sudan.

PRESIDENT OBOTE HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN NAIROBI

EA271542 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] President Milton Obote of Uganda said in Nairobi today that he still strongly believes in the need to revive the East African Community, saying that the people of East Africa who number some 50 million are historically one. Dr Obote cited the bonds of language and communication and culture that bring together the East African peoples.

The Uganda president was speaking during the televised press conference at Broadcasting House in Nairobi which he visited this morning as the OAU summit meeting in Nairobi comes to an end.

On the withdrawal of Tanzanian troops from Uganda, Dr Obote said his government is now in a position to maintain law and order with or without Tanzanian forces. He blamed some of the foreign press agencies (?of) exaggerating the security situation in Uganda adding that there is no danger to life or property.

Touching on relations between Uganda and Libya, the Ugandan president said that despite sending his officials to that country and other attempts at reconciliation, relations continue to deteriorate.

Earlier, Dr Obote was received at Broadcasting House by the minister for information and broadcasting, Mr Peter Oloo-Aringo; an assistant minister in the same ministry, Mr Nteere Mbogori; the permanent secretary, Mr Wairagu; and the director of broadcasting, Mr Daniel Gachiengo.

NUMAYRI MEETS ETHIOPIAN LEADER IN NAIROBI

JN251244 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1155 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Nairobi, 25 Jun (SUNA)--Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri received Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam at his residence in Nairobi this morning. Part of the 1 and 1/2 hour meeting was attended by Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak, minister of foreign affairs and assistant to the president for coordination; Dr Gedle-Giorgis Feleke, Ethiopian foreign minister; the ambassadors of the two [word indistinct] countries in Khartoum and Addis Ababa, respectively; and the director of political administration in the Sudanese presidential office.

In a statement to SUNA following the meeting, President Numayri said that the meeting dealt with Sudan's initiative to mediate between Ethiopia and Somalia.

During the meeting, President Mengistu praised President Numayri's efforts to bring about a reconciliation between Ethiopia and Somalia, affirming his support and backing for these steps.

President Numayri said: I have personally witnessed the two sides' desire for peace and we shall exert all our efforts to bring about reconciliation between them in order to build the right foundations for the peace they desire. The president pointed out that he will draw up a working plan to continue the implementation of what has been agreed on with Presidents Mengistu and Siad Barre to this effect. The president stated that he will meet with President Mengistu later during the conference. The president had [word indistinct] met with President Siad Barre in Khartoum, Siad Barre delcared his backing for President Numayri's efforts to breach the gap between Somalia and Sudan.

LIBYA

JALLUD, DELEGATION BEGIN TALKS IN MOSCOW 27 JUN

LD271334 Tripoli JANA in English 0948 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Jun (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--Talks began today between Staff Major Jallud's delegation and its Soviet counterpart. Participants on the Arab Libyan side included some members of the General People's Committee, officials from the Secretariats of Housing, Electricity, Energy, Heavy and Light Industries. The Soviet side included the first deputy of the prime minister and the ministers of industry, planning together with the deputy foreign minister and a number of Soviet officials.

SUDANESE ANTIREGIME ORGANIZATION SAID FORMED

LD281454 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] The formation of the organization of the officers of the people's armed forces for national salvation [hay'at dubbat quwwat al-sha'b al-musallah li inaqadh al-watan] was announced in Khartoum today. A statement issued by the organization and circulated in Khartoum last night said that the organization truly symbolizes the will of the national officers, noncommissioned officers and men and affirms the Sudanese people's determination to topple and uproot the regime.

The statement affirmed that the one and only objective of the establishment of this organization is to save the country from blind subservience to U.S. imperialism and to check the danger threatening Sudan. The statement called on the Sudanese masses--workers, merchants, farmers, intelligentsia and students--to be fully vigilant, to reject the trickery of the Numayri regime and to work to topple the regime.

The statement affirmed that the path pursued by the Numayri regime has held to the complete collapse of Sudan's economy, its dependence on crumbs from the tables of U.S. imperalism, the squandering of the country's national independence and the transformation of Sudan into a base for American occupation armies.

The statement also affirmed that the continuation of the popular uprising in the face of Numayri's regime and the closing of ranks will bring nearer the day of deliverance and the downfall of this agent regime.

MOROCCO

MINISTER COMMENTS ON CASABLANCA INCIDENTS

LD261458 Rabat MAP in English 1234 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Rabat, 26 Jun (MAP)--Commenting on the recent events of Casablanca Mr Mohamed Arsalan Jadidi, Moroccan minister of labor and vocational training and one of the officials of the independent democrats, made a statement to the press in which he underlined that contrary to certain rumors, the recent increase in prices did not attain 100 percent, but ranged from 15 to 40 percent, precising that he would not dwell on the internal and international circumstances that were at the origin of this increase.

Mr Jadidi added that immediately after the announce of the new prices, an unfavorable reaction was registered among the various sectors of public opinion, which resulted in a debate at the House of Representatives and a dialogue between political organizations and the prime minister, a debate which led to cutting the increase by 50 percent.

Judging that the cut was not sufficient, went on the minister, certain political organizations demanded the suppression of the whole increase in prices, and resorted to strike to make prevail their point of view.

While the Moroccan Union of Workers "U.M.T" (Istiqlal) limited its action to a symbolic strike in Casablanca on June 18, the Democratic Labour Confederation "C.D.T" (Union of Popular Socialist Forces) resorted to a general strike on Saturday, June 20, a strike which soon degenerated into violence against people and their property, added the minister. In spite of the magnitude of damage and violence, further stated Mr Jadidi, the security forces behaved in great calm and retention, fulfilling their duty in an irreproachable manner, precising in this respect that there were more casualties among them than among the demonstrators.

We believe, said the minister, that the moment chosen by the "C.D.T" to trigger this general strike and the demonstrations that followed was not suitable, given the conjuncture marking the evolution of our national cause, adding that "our movement, strongly believing in democratic principles and convinced that all problems should be peacefully settled through dialogue, did not hesitate to strongly condemn this violence."

SUDAN

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON LIBYANS' EXPULSION

JN261116 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Khartoum, 25 June (SUNA)--The Foreign Ministry this evening issued the following statement on the expulsion of the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau staff in Khartoum:

Sudan has been ceaselessly eager to establish friendly relations with all countries, particularly with its neighbors and brothers, out of its commitment to the principles of its declared foreign policy, which opposes intervention in countries' domestic affairs and all methods of hegemony, expansion and invasion and advocates solidarity, peace and prosperity.

We have recently ascertained that Libya is attempting to harm Sudan and its revolution and is launching intensive information campaigns, which are false and far from the truth, aimed at casting doubts and making provocations. Recently, Libya tried to exploit the railroad workers' strike for purposes serving its interests by conveying false incidents to world, international and regional organizations, but all these attempts were doomed to failure. Libya also led a desperate diplomatic campaign against Sudan at the Arab League and the Islamic Conference Organization, but this campaign fell on deaf ears.

Libya also continued to carry out sabotage and military acts on our western border, thus exploiting the presence of its invading forces in Chad.

Libya was not satisfied with all this. It continued to spread its sabotage activities inside the homeland. We have accumulated sufficient information to prove that Libya was behind the incident at the Chadian Embassy in Khartoum this morning. The person who perpetrated the crime made a complete confession, which shows and proves that Libya's sabotage activities against Sudan and its people have taken a new course.

Thus, with regard to all this, in order to safeguard the homeland and protect the citizens now that it has been confirmed that Libya is planning wider sabotage operations inside the country, the Sudanese Government has decided to recall the head and members of our embassy in Tripoli. The Sudanese Government has also notified the head and members of the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau to leave the country within 48 hours.

While taking this step, Sudan affirms its concern over and belief in the continuation of its natural relations with the fraternal Libyan people when the suitable circumstances for this prevail.

LIBYAN DIPLOMATS DEPART FROM KHARTOUM 27 JUN

JN281120 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Khartoum, 28 Jun (SUNA)--The staff of the so-called Libyan Brotherhood Bureau left Khartoum for home at dawn today on board a private plane. Their departure took place after Sudan decided to close the bureau and the Libyan Airways office as a result of Libya's involvement in the explosion which occured in the Chadian Embassy in Khartoum. Those who left are 7 members of the bureau and of the Libyan Airways office and 13 members of their families.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SOURCE DENIES LIBYANS MISTREATED

JN271141 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1055 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Khartoum, 27 Jun (SUNA)--A responsible Foreign Ministry source has refuted Libyan allegations that the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau staff had been badly treated by the Sudanese security authorities. The responsible source told SUNA that the Libyan authorities began fabricating lies and groundless claims on the treatment of the bureau staff immediately after Sudan expelled them because of their country's involvement in the explosion which took place at the Chadian Embassy last Thursday, causing the death of two persons and the wounding of two others.

The responsible Foreign Ministry source also denied the Libyan claim that the Libyan Airways office was attacked and ransacked. He added: This contradicts the principles of our people, who do not practice such acts against the property of others and do not treat diplomatic mission members badly.

Drawing attention to the falsehood of the Libyan claims, the responsible source said that the Libyan Bureau is located in one of the most important markets in Khartoum and had been closed at a time when the market swarming with people, making it impossible for the incident--if it had taken place in the manner the Libyans claim--to have passed unnoticed by the many foreigners who frequent the market.

Last Thursday, Sudan ordered the staff of the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau to leave Sudan within 48 hours and recalled the members of its diplomatic mission in Tripoli after the confession of the Chadian citizen who was arrested proved that Libya had a large role in the incident.

NUMAYRI MAKES STATEMENT ON RETURN FROM NAIROBI

JN282049 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1840 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Khartoum, 28 Jun (SUNA)--President Numayri has declared that Sudanese diplomacy achieved a great victory at the Nairobi African summit because it worked honestly and faithfully and because it acts in accordance with the status quo in Africa and the world. In a press statement after his return from Nairobi this evening, President Numayri said that this diplomacy does not take action except after the comprehensive assessment of any issue. It never turns a blind eye to a mistake made by some states. He added that some states are hostile to Sudan because of this. He said that Sudanese diplomacy moves in the African, Arab and international fields.

He stressed that Sudan understands and studies its stands. It does not move except after understanding the road it will take. It does not insult or harm. It deals in logic and reasonable dialogue.

President Numayri said that our practical experience, gained from solving our problems in Sudan, made most of the conference members seek Sudan's membership in mediation [word indistinct] and good offices committees. We accept this.

He added [passage indistinct] and the whole world that Libya, which has boycotted more than 17 states in Africa and the Arab world, cannot live in the world community, where cooperation must prevail, and the world should behave well and adopt the principle of fraternity. President Numayri added that he has not heard of a state which can boycott more than 17 states and be considered a member of the community.

He said that we must help the Libyan people change the rulers dominating them so that they will be able to return to the international community and deal with it on equal terms, in peace and with justice. He added that Sudan is exerting efforts in this regard.

Numayri said that despite the fact that Libya spent millions of dollars so that no decisions could be made against its intervention in Chad and the convening of the next conference in Tripoli, it was clear that the African states were working to condemn Libya's intervention in Chad. When the African states said that the Libyan forces should withdraw from Chad, this meant that the Libyans are occupying Chad.

He said that he did not understand how Libya was able to convince a large number of the heads of state who participated in the conference and who were against convening the next conference in Tripoli. He added that this might have been due to large sums of money paid to the advisers of those heads of state, who convinced their presidents to leave the conference before the issue of convening the next conference was raised. Libya was able to postpone submitting this item until after all [as received] delegations had left.

President Numayri stressed that the upcoming Tripoli conference will be a failure. It will be a conference for ambassadors. Most ministers will not attend the conference. Only a few Libyan agents like the Madagascar, Benin and Congo presidents, who work under Libyan orders, will attend.

He added that the discussions at the 18th summit conference were trivial. He said that if the summit conferences are held in this fashion, the organization will come to an end.

Speaking about regional groupings, President Numayri said that a large number of African states are interested in these regional groupings, which are binding in the fields of economic cooperation and joint cooperation on the movement of citizens since these countries have joint borders.

President Numayri expressed his sorrow that some states carry out acts of sabotage and sedition against other states. He stressed that Sudan's stand on such a meeting was based on the principle of peace and cooperation among people and not among governments. If integration takes place among these people, then the issues of governments and presidents become mere superficial differences. I regret to say that some countries are against this trend and are supported by the Eastern camp. Regrettably, after the Chad issue, they began to plan and to declare that they will invade states like Central Africa, which is now between the lion's jaws. This state cannot resist due to the weakness of its government, which suffers from internal problems imposed upon it.

President Numayri said that it is no coincidence that riots took place in Sudan, sectarian problems in Egypt, riots in Morocco and clashes between two parties in Nigeria. He said that all this was planned to prevent the presidents of these states from going to the African summit.

The president said that Sudan is facing a grave danger, which began with Chadian Embassy incident. They wanted to foster the opinion that Sudan lacks security and stability even in Khartoum. Numayri called on the people to be alert for these designs, expose them and look out for any alien in Sudan in order to help the security organs, which he described as having big capabilities.

He added that the duty of journalists and men of the press is to enlighten the masses and launch campaigns against foreign intervention, particularly the Libyan intervention. Numayri pointed to the explicit threats that were made during the conference discussions. He described them as everyday talk. He stressed that the Sudanese regime is well established. The May revolution has created a large number of leaders, a thing not enjoyed by most of the neighboring countries.

He stressed that after the African summit, wide-scale acts of sabotage will be carried out by the Libyans and the Palestinian leadership. He said that we depend on the cohesion and the strength of the internal front.

NUMAYRI INTERVIEWED ON AL-QADHDHAFI'S PLANS

JN261943 Khartoum SUNA in English 1900 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Khartoum, 26 Jun (SUNA)--Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri said that Sudan would work hard to stop Libya's plans to invade Central Africa following the invasion of Chad. In an interview conducted here today morning by the British television company Visnews he also said that people of Africa never trust the intentions of the Libyan leader and it has become clear that he is a dangerous man.

Answering a question on the reason beyond the severing of Sudan's relations with Libya President Numayri said Libya's activity in the area was directed towards the Sudan a long time ago and that he want to explain to all people and heads of state that the policy of Libya and her president boosts terrorism in the area and the world. Now I believe that 12 African states have severed diplomatic relations with Libya besides six other Arab states and a country like that is danger for the international peace, the president added.

President Numayri also affirmed that Sudan causes many problems to Libya for it stands in its way and never permits it to execute its plans in Africa.

President Numayri said that he was against the convening of the forthcoming African summit in Libya for Libya which holds no principles could not lead Africa and chair the O.A.U. Answering question on steps taken by Sudan to prevent the convening of the summit in Libya he said that it was obvious that heads of state and government has not received any invitation from the Libyan president except in the summit of Kampala two years ago when Idi Amin was in power.

The president affirmed that all O.A.U. member-states would reject Libya's invitation to host the African summit and said that president Al-Qadhdhafi would not come to the O.A.U. current summit conference to present such an invitation for he believes that the summit is not at a level to be attended by him. He believes that he is bigger than that for he goes to have talks with Soviets and Americans and not with the African leaders he added.

Concluding the interview with the Visnews President Numayri said that he believes that the O.A.U. summit conference must not waste time discussing the issues which find more care in the international organization as Camp David and Middle East issues. [sentence as received]

CHAD'S FAN APPEALS FOR OAU DECISION AGAINST LIBYA

JN271107 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Khartoum, 27 Jun (SUNA)--The Armed Forces of the North [FAN] in Chad, led by Hissein Habre, have appealed to the summit of African leaders meeting in Nairobi to adopt decisive decisions against Libyan attempts to annex Chad by force [words indistinct] African leaders to implement the Lome summit resolutions on Chad, taking into account the viewpoints of all Chadian parties that signed the Lome agreement. The statement refutes the Libyan claim that Tripoli will withdraw its forces from Chad and stressed that the Libyan occupation forces, within the framework of consolidating their occupation of the Chadian homeland, recently enlarged the Abeche, (Atia), (Oum Chaluba), (Viala) and (Viala Largo) airports to enable them to receive huge military planes. The Libyan forces also reinforced their positions in eastern Chad with an armored battalion and two paratroop brigades.

The Armed Forces of the North stated that the Libyan claims are merely an attempt to deceive African leaders, prevent them from discussing the Chadian problem or even adopting a resolution that condemns the Libyan presence in the country. Libya claimed recently that it will withdraw its forces from Chad. This is an attempt to have African leaders agree to convene the next conference in Tripoli.

OFFICIAL SOURCE VIEWS KHARTOUM PLO OFFICE'S STATUS

JN282022 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1930 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Khartoum, 28 Jun (SUNA)--An official source has asserted that since the departure of former PLO representative in Khartoum Khalid 'Abdallah Ramadan, alias Abu Haytham, and three of his aides in February, there has been no PLO representative in Khartoum. The source added: Moreover, the PLO did not appoint successors to him or his aides. The source referred to Sudan's decision issued on 22 February declaring Abu Haytham and his three aides personae non grata. He also referred to Sudan's request, contained in a message to the PLO, for them to be replaced by other persons who want to safeguard and strengthen the eternal relations between the Sudanese and Palestinian peoples.

The memorandum in the Sudanese message to the PLO had said that Abu Haytham's conduct harmed relations between Sudan and the PLO. He constantly expressed blatant hostility to the authorities in Sudan, was disrespectful and tactless in his dealings with Sudanese citizens and aired his antagonism to the regime in various public places. The memorandum listed several incidents which showed his rashness and irresponsibility. He once threatened to kill all the members of an Arab musical band in a club in Khartoum if they did not stop playing a certain tune.

The official source said: At the time, in February, Sudan announced that its request for the replacement of the head of the PLO office and his colleagues did not mean severance of relations with the PLO or the closure of its office in Khartoum. On the contrary, Sudan always seeks to have good relations with the PLO and the Palestinian people. He stressed that Sudan supports and backs the PLO and the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. It will continue to support these rights with all means and will not begrudge any sacrifice for the issue. Sudan's relations and stand will not be influenced by the character and reckless conduct of some PLO members.

SUNA asked the official source about the lies which were circulated by the Libyan news agency, which were attributed to the Palestinian news agency WAFA, that Sudan closed down the PLO office in Khartoum the day before yesterday. Concluding his statement to SUNA, the official source said: The above clearly demonstrates the bungling of the Libyan information media and their falsifications, carried out through the rancorous campaign they are unleashing against Sudan. Perhaps Arab public opinion remembers what Sudan announced in February. With its consciousness and vigilance, it can judge the Libyan information media's childish lies.